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Pope John Paul I gives Sunday blessing in St. Peter's the day after election.

New Pope Is John Paul I; He Urges Christian Unity

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Albino Luciani, a 65-year-old moderate with vast pastoral experience, became pope last night as the 263d bishop of Rome.

He assumed the name John Paul I, combining the names of his two immediate predecessors, Pope John XXIII and Pope Paul VI.

A Vatican spokesman said today the new pontiff had set Sunday, Sept. 3, as the date for his coronation. Official delegations from many countries, international organizations and other faiths are expected to attend the solemn rite in St. Peter's Basilica.

Outlining the program of his pontificate today, Pope John Paul pledged continuation of the "ecumenical thrust" to achieve unity among Christians.

In his first message to the world, he also promised the Roman Catholic Church's support for peace efforts everywhere and called on mankind "to build a dam within the nations against blind violence." He advocated mutual understanding in international life and social progress to "overcome hunger of body and ignorance of the mind," especially in underdeveloped countries.

Addressing the 110 cardinals who had elected him to the papacy 15 hours earlier, Pope John Paul said he intended to strengthen "collegial" church government by close cooperation with bishops throughout the world.

The pope, who spoke in Latin at the end of a Mass in the Sistine Chapel, mentioned "the martyred land of Lebanon," the situation in the Holy Land, which he called "the land of Jesus," the famine in the Sahel belt in Africa and the afflictions of India.

gathering in St. Peter's Square since late afternoon applauded and cheered. The pope smiled broadly and waved to the crowd before reading the Latin benediction formula. In the vast piazza, many persons knelt to receive the apostolic blessing. Some sobbed with emotion.

After the benediction, Pope John Paul stayed on the balcony for a few minutes, waving again to the throng while Swiss Guards and Italian soldiers who had been swiftly lined up below rendered military honors.

A Second Appearance

Shouts of "Long live the Pope!" went up from the piazza. He withdrew into the basilica but five minutes later made another appearance on the balcony to greet the crowd again. The bells of St. Peter's started ringing and the bells of all of Rome's churches — about 500 — chimed in.

Pope John Paul's election came on the fourth ballot, at the end of the first day of voting by the 111 cardinals assembled in the seclusion of the Vatican conclave.

The patriarch of Venice, although mentioned as a possible candidate for the papacy, was never considered a front-runner. His election in one of the shortest conclaves in modern church history proved, according to churchmen, that the cardinal electors had reached a broad consensus even before they entered into seclusion Friday night.

He is said to have had early support from various United States and Latin American cardinals as well as from the West German hierarchy. Italian cardinals rallied behind him because he appeared to them a compromise candidate who might bridge what could have developed into a rift between liberals and conservatives in the Italian and world episcopacy.

The throngs in St. Peter's square and television watchers in many countries got their first inkling that the church had a new pontiff when grey smoke poured copiously out of a chimney surmounting the Sistine Chapel at 6:24 p.m.

There was much guessing whether the smoke signal was meant to be black — meaning another inconclusive ballot — or white, announcing that a new pope had been elected. For half an hour four more bursts of smoke came from the flue over the 500-year-old chapel, but the color remained ambiguous as the sun was setting.

Only when the glass door leading from St. Peter's portico to the central balcony was opened was the crowd in the square certain that a

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Quotations of New Pontiff

ROME, Aug. 27 (AP) — Here are selected quotes from the writings, sermons and interviews of Cardinal Albino Luciani, who became Pope John Paul I yesterday:

● On the papacy: "It requires especially three things — continuous and involved teaching; a dialogue unknown in previous times and loyalty to the (Second Vatican) Council." From a 1977 sermon at the Italian Eucharistic Congress in Pescara.

● On himself: "Well, if I hadn't been a bishop I would have wanted to be a journalist." In an interview.

● On a French doctor-priest, Marc Oraison, who said that even homosexual love was Christian: "If a priest preaches as he does, everything is ruined. Now even nuns are starting to dress like young ladies. And what about certain theologians? They have forgotten that a theologian is not just someone who speaks of God but also speaks to God. How many of them speak to him and help us speak to him?" In a 1976 sermon.

● On the priesthood: "I hear people saying, 'The priest has lost his identity card.' It is not so. Let's not lose too much time in asking who we are, because it is not a question of defining our priesthood but of living it. The example of Christ is before our eyes — meek and humble, chaste, poor and obedient." From a recent article.

● On theologians: "We cross sometimes into fiction-theology instead of theology. Certain working hy-

potheses could go by if announced in high-level reviews or congresses. On the contrary, we find them in all newspapers. Some, instead of limiting themselves to being theologians, become, according to the expression of Hans Kung, sniper theologians." In a 1974 article. Dr. Kung is a Swiss-born theologian.

● On Sir Walter Scott, one of his favorite novelists: "He was Scottish and Protestant. His anti-popism irked me, but he was a gentleman, very delicate, a clean life. I took him as symbol of cleanliness. His books always extol worthiness, loyalty, fidelity, values that today are no longer honored the way they should be by certain Catholics and even certain priests." In an article.

● On the church: "In the modern state, authority comes from the grassroots. They elect representatives and confer upon them power, control its exercise and possibly take it back. In the church it is different. Christ established once and for all the essential features. Christ himself — and not the grassroots — confers authority on the pope and the bishops, also specifying in what way to exercise it. That is, with a style of service, to the full and only advantage of the faithful who appear as younger brothers to their pastors rather than subjects, embarked on the vessel of the church not as passengers but as co-responsible crew."

● On change in the church: "It is necessary to know how to build on top of what exists, often being content with what we already have."

Shah Installs New Government

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Aug. 27 (WP) — Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi today appointed a new premier, who immediately presented a "government of reconciliation" to give the country's harassed leadership an Islamic facelift and try to stem the tide of opposition violence.

The Shah said that the new government would stress "Islamic principles" and it offered several minor concessions to moderates of the powerful Muslim religious opposition.

But diplomatic sources said there were signs that gestures would be accompanied by a crackdown on extremist elements in an effort to divide the opposition, and the Shah, still firmly in charge, is evidently not giving up any of his own authority.

Faced with increasingly serious opposition violence that has been flaring for the last eight months, the Shah named former Senate President Jafar Sharif-Emami, 68, as premier, replacing Jamshid Amouzegar, 55, who held the post for little more than a year.

Compromise Figure

Mr. Sharif-Emami is known for maintaining contact with the Muslim clerical leadership. He is also considered an able politician who can serve as a compromise figure to appease the moderate political opposition.

The major surprise in the Cabinet switch was the dismissal of veteran Foreign Minister Abbas Ali Khalatbari. He was replaced by Amir Khosrow Afshar, a career diplomat.

Five ministers retained their posts, including Finance Minister Mohammed Vagheh, who doubles as Iran's chief representative in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and War Minister Gen. Reza Azimi, who has survived several Cabinet shuffles in the past.

Mr. Sharif-Emami said that the new government would "create an atmosphere of reconciliation among all classes of the people."

Free Elections

Among several principles he announced was respect for the state's Shiite Muslim religion and the country's Muslim clergy. He also called for free elections, freedom of

activity for "legitimate" political parties and a government campaign against "corruption and exploitation."

In a meeting with the new officials, the Shah said, "the grandeur of Islamic principles should get top priority" in the performance of their duties.

The first act of the new government, said, symbolically, to turn

back the clock. In a concession to the Muslim leadership, the Islamic solar calendar, dating from Mohammed's flight to Medina, was restored. It replaced the "imperial calendar" which the Shah introduced two years ago to underscore the monarchy by marking time in Iran from the coronation of the Persian King Cyrus the Great more

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Archbishop Urges Somoza to Resign

Nicaragua Clashes, Strike Spread in Raid Aftermath

From Wire Dispatches

MANAGUA, Aug. 27 — Armed clashes broke out in several Nicaraguan towns and a general strike aimed at ousting President Anastasio Somoza spread yesterday in the aftermath of the terrorist takeover of the National Palace.

And an archbishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Nicaragua has taken the unprecedented step of calling for the resignation of Gen. Somoza as the only way of ending the political violence.

Catholic bishops have carefully monitored, and frequently denounced, the level of repression by the government, even referring sympathetically to young Nicaraguans who have taken up arms and given their lives in the struggle against the Somoza family.

But this month Archbishop Obando y Bravo specifically urged that Gen. Somoza leave office and make way for "a national government of transition." The alternative, he said, would be more and more violence, either through a revolutionary insurrection or government repression.

Much of the Nicaraguan church is considered progressive, and the country's bishops have adopted increasingly more radical positions throughout the year as the movement against the regime of Gen. Somoza has gained strength.

"The church doesn't want to be left behind by the people," a political analyst noted, "but it also thinks that it can still act as a bridge between the polarized positions of the opposition and of the government."

Granada, where most citizens stayed indoors.

The general strike called by a coalition of 15 political groups and three labor organizations shut more than 50 percent of the commerce in the main provincial towns, sources said.

The strike had been called to start earlier in the week, but it was postponed when leftist guerrillas seized the National Palace and took about 500 hostages on Tuesday.

Later, at noon, the new pontiff appeared on the balcony of St. Peter's to bless an estimated 100,000 Romans, pilgrims from outside the city and tourists who had gathered in the square below.

After the announcement of his election yesterday, the new pontiff, already in the white vestments of his office, appeared on the central balcony of St. Peter's at 7:32 p.m. to impart, for the first time, his "Urbi et Orbi" blessing to the city of Rome and to the world.

Tens of thousands of Romans, tourists and pilgrims who had been

Greetings to the Exiled

He conveyed particular greetings to sick, imprisoned, exiled and persecuted people, the jobless, the poor and all those Roman Catholics who could not profess their faith without having their basic human rights curtailed.

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Hanoi, Peking Exchange Charges on Border Clash

HONG KONG, Aug. 27 (UPI) —

Vietnam and China have exchanged charges over their latest and bloodiest border clash, which left seven persons dead and scores injured Friday.

Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son, who heads the Vietnamese delegation to a session of border negotiations with China, accused Peking of assembling "tens of thousands" of trained saboteurs ready to cross the border into Vietnam.

Mr. Hoang made his speech yesterday at the fourth session of the border parity. His remarks were broadcast by the Vietnam News Agency.

The talks began Aug. 8 in Hanoi to resolve the dispute over 160,000 Chinese who streamed across the border from Vietnam into China until Peking closed the gate in July.

"Bayonets, Daggers, Sticks"

China said early today that Vietnamese authorities attacked the Chinese refugees at the gate Friday with "bayonets, daggers and sticks" and drove them away from the crossing point.

Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng summoned Vietnam's ambassador in Peking to protest what he called the "provocative incident" in which Vietnamese troops crossed the border.

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Russia Ties SALT to Arms Curb on China

U.S. Reconsiders Russia Deal

Politburo Issues Rare Warning

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The Carter administration, responding in part to pressure from Congress, has decided to reconsider whether to allow export of advanced hard-metal technology to the Soviet Union.

The decision involves the granting of an export license to Dresser Industries of Dallas for a \$144-million project that would enable the Soviet Union to manufacture high-quality tungsten-carbide drill bits for oil exploration.

Earlier this year the United States Army made a study that concluded that in time of war the tungsten-carbide technology could be converted into production of armor-piercing anti-tank projectiles. But the Pentagon also concluded that the tungsten-carbide technology already existed in the Soviet Union and was also available in countries that were not allied to the United States, a Defense Department spokesman said yesterday.

As a result, Ellen Frost, deputy assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, approved the Dresser Industries sale in an interagency proceeding.

But that was not the end of it. While representatives of the State and Commerce departments approved the export license, members of the Energy Department and the National Security Council voiced skepticism.

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By Dusk Doder

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (WP) — The Soviet Union cautioned the West last night against supplying weapons to China, clearly suggesting that such a move would eliminate chances for a new strategic-arms limitation agreement with the United States.

A statement issued by the Politburo, the Soviet Union's supreme policy-making body, said that Chi-

na was a "serious threat" to peace, that it is involved in "expansionist activities" and that it is trying "to gain access to NATO military arsenals."

A statement of this kind from the Politburo is rare and generally indicates that the issue is of deep concern to the Kremlin leadership.

The statement, which also underscored Moscow's determination "to pursue the course of détente," was made after a meeting of the Politburo apparently devoted to the global anti-Soviet foreign policy pursued by Peking's new leaders.

Chinese Military Purchases

A Chinese military delegation visited a number of NATO countries earlier this year looking at Western weapons. Subsequently China completed an agreement for French anti-tank missiles. The Chinese also have expressed interest in British transport planes and the West German Leopard tank, as well as various Western satellite systems.

There are no indications that the United States at this stage is prepared to supply arms to Peking, but the indication that China may acquire more Western military equipment and technology have fueled Moscow's worst fear — having hostile and powerful forces, with links to each other, on both of its flanks.

Several events in recent weeks — especially the conclusion of a Sino-Japanese friendship treaty and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's unprecedented visit to Eastern Europe — have heightened Soviet concern over Peking's challenge.

The Politburo statement indicated that the fundamental concern is the possibility that the West may decide to provide China with arms and that this kind of cooperation would shift the strategic and political balance against Moscow.

Reports of Progress

The linkage between China developments and the strategic-arms talks follows reports that Soviet and U.S. negotiators have made

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Boyer Is Dead

Charles Boyer, 78, the French-born actor who became a Hollywood star, is dead. Obituary, Page 5.

Historic Baalbek Wastes in Battle-Wearied Lebanon

By Marvin Howe

BAALBEK, Lebanon, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Before you approach the great temples of Bacchus and Jupiter, you must pass through the new ruins of Baalbek. Fields of mutilated and vandalized automobiles rise on the horizon like monuments to some terrible modern deity.

The Baalbek junkyards are memorials to the 1975-76 Lebanese war, whose violent and lawless reflexes are not yet over. Cars stolen during the fighting in Beirut, and even oow, wind up here to be plundered for a thriving new spare-parts industry. The visitor is warned not to leave his car on the main street overnight or it, too, might disappear.

Residents observe that it is not for the archaeological treasures or the fine, dry climate that car fences have been attracted to this historic site, 30 miles west of Beirut.

The current state of lawless-

'What's Happening Here is Worse Than Death . . .'

ness "is worse than the destruction and death in Beirut because it is the disintegration of society," a sociologist born and bred here laments.

Fendal Families

Baalbek was traditionally known as a frontier sector outside the authority of the state. It was governed by a group of fendal families who had their own law. There was a strong community spirit, people recall, with Christian and Muslim families living together in peace. When there was a funeral or a wedding in the community, everyone would turn out.

"Since the war, people have changed," a lawyer says. "There's less tolerance and some men will steal from their best friends."

Some members of the old ruling clans have gone, particularly Christians, who are a small

minority. Newcomers have appeared because Baalbek is safer than Beirut. People who have made money during the war are building houses all over the region and investing in new shops.

And, of course, there are the Syrians, who dominate the Arab peacekeeping force and whose influence is strongly felt here because of the proximity of Syria.

Hashish Problem

For the first time, Baalbek has a drug problem. This has been the center of the hashish industry for a long time, but it was essentially for export. Foreign buyers are blamed for introducing local youth to hashish about five years ago, and now there are dozens of smoking parlors around town.

Young people say they smoke hashish because they are bored. There is nothing to do in Baalbek

— only two movies in town, no swimming pool, no sports clubs, no alternative, no future.

The petty hashish-pushers are threatening what tourism there is. A foreigner cannot walk downtown without being accosted, wheedled, threatened by the teen-age traders.

A while back, an American and an English visitor were intercepted on the main street of Baalbek by three teen-agers, who mistook them for Dutch drug dealers. The protesting visitors were abducted to a farmhouse on the outskirts of town, given an elaborate lunch with whiskey and arrack (spirits) and held prisoner until "the boss" came.

When the comedy of errors was finally unraveled, the dealers insisted that their forced guests pay for lunch at \$17.50 a head.

There are few visitors nowa-

days to this town, which in antiquity was a popular site for pilgrimages. "Tourists won't return till there is peace in the Middle East," says Michel Alouf, whose family owns the handsome old Palmyra Hotel, opposite the ancient acropolis.

"Baalbek is dying and something must be done to save it," says Nabila Haidar Hamdan, who comes from one of the old Baalbek families and now works in Beirut for the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia. Like most Baalbekis, Mrs. Hamdan believes that the town's salvation lies in a revival of the Baalbek International Festival.

The festival of theater, music and folklore had been held annually from July through September since 1955 and was without part in the Middle East.

At the Ministry of Tourism in Beirut, officials said they were "hopeful" that the Baalbek Festival could be resumed next year.

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Conservative and Mild-Mannered

New Pontiff Noted for Humility

By Ina Lee Selden

ROME, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Pope John Paul I, the son of an Italian bricklayer, has gained a reputation as a mild-mannered man with an easy smile but with a stern view of what he sees as immorality.

Generally viewed as a conservative theologian, he supported the decisions of Vatican II but showed no strong desire to go beyond them. He also supported Pope Paul's opposition to allowing women to become priests.

As patriarch of Venice, the post from which he was elevated to the

papacy, he denounced what he saw as immorality in the city's free-and-easy life style and aspects of the Biennale art show and annual film festival there.

In 1974, he sent individual letters to more than 20 of his priests warning them that their support of a law allowing divorce was causing "scandal and confusion," and he threatened to forbid them to say mass if they persisted.

Known as a humble person in Venice, he could often be seen taking the public motorboats wearing simple garb of the priest rather than the elaborate garments due his

position as patriarch. On these occasions he tucked his red cardinal's hat into his shirt and stuffed his heavy gold cross in his pocket. He was close to Pope Paul VI, who personally told him of his coming elevation to cardinal in 1972.

The 263d pope was born in 1912 in Forno di Canale, a small town north of Venice. His father went to work as a bricklayer in Germany each year during the summer and in the winter was a militant in the Socialist Party in Forno.

As a student, the new pontiff studied philosophy and theology in a seminary not far from his home town. He was ordained on July 7, 1935, and was transferred to Rome, where he studied at the Jesuit Gregorian University, taking a degree in theology. He wrote his graduate thesis on Antonio Rosmini-Serbelli, a 19th-century Italian theologian-philosopher who preached material, moral and intellectual charity.

For his vacation, he returned to his native region to work in the fields. After his studies, he returned to his home town as parish priest, the first in a long series of appointments that would give him vast pastoral experience.

Lesson in Scandal

Soon after he was appointed bishop in the region of Venice in 1958, a scandal broke out. Checks drawn on the diocese for several hundred million lire bounced. Rather than invoke ecclesiastical privilege or immunity, normally granted according to Italian law, he called a meeting of the 400 priests of the diocese and held the scandal up as a lesson and decided to honor all the debts, some of which had to be paid with income from church holdings.

As member of the Italian Bishops Conference, he had a reputation for soundness. After his appointment as patriarch of Venice in 1969, he stripped the office of much of its pomp and ceremony. He authorized the churches in his diocese to sell their gold objects and give the proceeds from the sale to the poor, saying that "the true treasures of the church are the poor," and the true task of the church was to help them to help themselves.

He used a bicycle for his pastoral visits and wrote articles for local newspapers.

Faced with the problem of organizing church worship in Mestre, the industrial area near Venice almost completely lacking in church facilities, he was outspoken in criticizing the militant activity of the Socialist and Communist unions in the oil refineries and petrochemical plants. But he also faulted the church because it had "taken sides with interests of management, swallowing the violence engendered by the police."

A Broader View

He has been described as having a broader view than many Italian bishops and he has managed to maintain relations with more liberal German and Dutch bishops at Vatican II when other Italian churchmen were strongly opposing their proposals.

[Pope John Paul, though widely regarded as a conservative, has urged that Catholics be allowed to use artificial methods of birth control — a view that was rejected by Pope Paul VI in his 1968 encyclical, *Humanae Vitae*.]

[He took his stand on the issue when he served as a consultant to a pontifical commission to consider if any artificial methods of contraception could be acceptable to the church. He supported the majority of commission members, who recommended the pill be permitted.]

[After Pope Paul VI ignored the advice of the commission and banned the pill and every other means of artificial contraception in the encyclical "Humanae Vitae," the present pope joined in a statement by all officials of the commission — those who had favored the pill and those against it — that supported the pope's ruling.]

[They said it was the "duty" of Roman Catholics to abide by the edict and urged them to do so.]

In Peru and Brazil, radio stations interrupted regular programs to announce the election. Bells rang throughout both countries. A Brazilian television network transmitted the first blessing of the new pope.

In Argentina, a television broadcast of a soccer game was stopped for the election announcement. Later, Buenos Aires newspapers hit the streets with headlines announcing the election.

The official Soviet news agency Tass reported that a new pope had been chosen in a three-sentence story with a Rome dateline.

East Germany's official news agency reprinted the election with only comment.



The future pope and Pope Paul VI during a recent audience at the Vatican.

Stresses 'Ecumenical Thrust'

New Pontiff Calls for Christian Unity

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new pope had been chosen. Even high Vatican dignitaries who had remained outside the conclave had been unable until then to tell whether the papal election was over or not.

The first to appear on the balcony was Cardinal Pericle Felici. A conservative who had long been regarded as a contender for the papal throne, it fell to him, as dean of the cardinal electors, to present the new pontiff. Cardinal Felici pronounced the age-old formula in Latin: "*Nuntio vobis gaudium magnum — habemus papam*." ("I announce to you a great joy — we have a pope.")

Then the cardinal deacon pronounced the name of the patriarch of Venice and the way he wanted to style himself as pope — John Paul I. Earlier, immediately after his election in the Sistine Chapel, the patriarch was asked by the ranking member of the electoral college, Cardinal Jean Villot, whether he accepted. Cardinal Luciani said he did, and from that moment, according to canon law, was "bishop of Rome and true pope."

The new pope's choice of a do-

ble name that had never before been used by any in the long list of pontiffs was taken to mean that he intended to combine the policies of his two immediate predecessors.

Pope John Paul is the third patriarch of Venice to be elected to the papacy in the 20th century, with Pius X and John XXIII preceding him. The title of patriarch, which is largely an honorary one, is the equivalent of an archbishop in the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

Secrecy in Conclave

To be elected, Pope John Paul needed at least 75 votes out of 111 — a majority of two-thirds plus one. Because of the secrecy surrounding the conclave, it was unknown by how many votes he was chosen and how the three preceding ballots went.

It was one of the shortest conclaves in church history — barely 25 hours. Pope Paul VI was elected on the fifth ballot in a 36-hour conclave in 1963. In choosing the patriarch of Venice, the majority of the cardinals apparently wanted to emphasize the pastoral and "prophetic" nature of the papacy rather than the administrative aspect.

The new pope's first pronoun-

ment today strengthened the impression among churchmen and diplomats here that he intended to pursue a course of moderate reforms begun by Pope Paul.

The new pontiff spent most of the night in his conclave quarters, drafting his message to the world. He delivered it from an armchair in front of the altar in the Sistine Chapel. Michelangelo's soaring fresco of the Last Judgment provided an incomparable backdrop.

Speaking about his program, Pope John Paul said he wanted to put into reality "the heritage of the Second Vatican Council," meaning the reforms mapped by the church assembly held in 1962-65.

Touching on interfaith affairs, he said that while relations between churches of various denominations had much improved, the continued divisions among Christians were causing "scandal in the eyes of non-Christians and non-believers." He called for new efforts to foster Christian unity "without watering down doctrine, but also without hesitation."

The pope also advocated a "serene and constructive dialogue" with "those who do not share our faith."

The new pope's first pronoun-

Russia Ties SALT to China Arms Curb

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progress at Geneva and that an accord could be reached before the end of the year.

"Major questions connected with curbing of the arms race are already the subject of negotiation," the Politburo statement said. "It is important that the work accomplished at the talks should not be annulled but be crowned with important results. Specifically, this concerns Soviet-American negotiations on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and the Vienna talks on military forces and arms reductions in central Europe."

"The Politburo holds that in the

present situation it is especially necessary to resolutely counter any step that could undermine the process of détente and reverse the international development back to the Cold War."

The tone of the language dealing directly with China was more restrained than other criticisms of China published in recent months, but the message was clear.

"The Politburo underscores the serious threat presented to the cause of peace and socialism by the action of the current leaders of China," the statement said. "In pursuing their great-power, hegemonic course, Peking openly places stake on the increase in

international tension and is using all means to undermine the position of the socialist community."

"Trying to gain access to NATO military arsenals, the rulers of China in various ways are advertising their hostility toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and are working for an uncontrollable arms race."

The statement charged that the Chinese "already today" are involved in "direct expansionist action," and it said that this was evident in Peking's pressure on Vietnam.

The thrust of the Soviet pronouncements in recent days was that the Western countries are being deluded by China's hostility to the Soviet Union without taking into account China's ideological hostility to Western values.

U.S.-Russia Deal

(Continued from Page 1)

Friday the council had a tempestuous session on the subject in which Zbigniew Brzezinski, the president's national security advisor, and Energy Secretary James Schlesinger demanded to know why the Pentagon had approved the sale, administration officials said.

The NSC decided to send the question to another review body, a group of private consultants called the Defense Science Board. This means a new case in which the Carter administration has sought to delay, if not curb, trade with the Soviet Union, administration officials said.

The administration is also responding, a spokesman remarked, to the pressure from Sen. Jackson, who has indicated that he would soon hold hearings on the tungsten-carbide technology issue.

The report said that China's border guards did not counterattack.

It said "the Vietnamese military personnel were still occupying the Chinese territory of Bo Nien Ridge" early today.

The agency said four Chinese were killed, dozens were wounded and all the belongings of the Chinese were smashed or taken away.

Radio Hanoi reported three deaths and 25 injured on the Vietnamese side. It said the dead were two Vietnamese officials and one cameraman.

Hanoi said Vietnamese cadres and police had been trying to persuade the Chinese to return to their homes in Vietnam.

The Chinese report said Mr. Chang demanded that the Vietnamese immediately stop persecuting and expelling Chinese nationals, punish those involved in Friday's incident and return all the property that was seized.

Vietnamese officials made an official protest to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi Friday, accusing the Chinese of launching the attack.

China has accused Vietnam of persecuting the ethnic Chinese, forcing them to flee Vietnam and claiming that Chinese agents were inciting the ethnic to leave.

Friday's incident was the first time that deaths were reported by either side in the border incidents in the area.

Fire Exchanged

By Christians, Beirut Moslems

BEIRUT, Aug. 27 (AP) — Snipers in the Christian and Moslem sectors exchanged fire today. No official casualty figures were immediately available, but witnesses said that at least three persons were killed and six wounded.

It was not clear whether Syrian troops of the Arab force were involved. The Syrians, who form the bulk of a 30,000-man peace-keeping force, had shelled the Christian area last month and earlier this month. But an uneasy truce has prevailed for two weeks.

In northern Lebanon, Syrian forces were reported in control of eight Christian hamlets and key highways in the Batroun area.

Rightist sources said that 65 persons were killed, more than 120 wounded and 40 missing in two days of clashes between Syrian and Christian militiamen in the region, 35 miles north of Beirut.

Mideast Summit

Start Delayed

JERUSALEM, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Prime Minister Menachem Begin said today that he is willing to stay at Camp David for many days to reach an agreement that will lead to further negotiations with Egypt.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, official sources said that the summit, involving Egypt, Israel and the United States, will start a day later because Egyptian President Anwar Sadat plans to visit President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France.

The sources said that Mr. Sadat will go to Paris on Sept. 4 and meet the French president the next day. He will leave for Washington later the same day. The Camp David talks arranged by President Carter will begin on Sept. 6.

10 Die in Seoul Crash

SEOUL, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Ten persons were killed and 40 injured when a passenger bus collided with a trailer-truck on a highway south of here today, police said.

Complex Decisions to Make

New Pope's Tasks Range From Ceremony to Policy

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Tasks of awesome complexity are awaiting the new pope almost from the moment of his election.

In due course, Pope John Paul I will have to make decisions regarding two vital areas. One is the government of the Roman Catholic church — should it remain practically an absolute monarchy or should the pontiff share his powers with the world's bishops? The other problem area is the future of interfaith relations.

But before grappling with these fundamental issues, the new spiritual leader of 700 million Roman Catholics will have to comply with age-old Vatican traditions, going through a series of ceremonial acts and making appointments to key posts in the church.

He will have to set a date for his coronation, which will be celebrated every year during the new pontificate as the pope's anniversary.

The newly elected head of the church may want to take time to ponder and to consult with others or, conversely, he may already have clear ideas as to what should be done, and may be impatient to air them.

Before or after the coronation, he will have to take formal possession of the ancient Basilica of St. John Lateran. This church on the southeastern outskirts of Rome, going back to early Christianity, is the pope's cathedral in his capacity of the city's own bishop. Normally, pastoral work in Rome is supervised by the cardinal vicar, but when the new bishop takes over, he traditionally discusses the religious situation in the Eternal City — today the violence-racked capital of Italy and a problem-ridden metropolitan area of more than three million people.

Again, the pope's first speech as bishop of Rome will be analyzed with utmost interest. How will he visualize the role of the Communist-dominated city government? Will he make concrete proposals to improve the conditions in which the hapless inhabitants of the city's slum districts live?

Before or immediately after the coronation, he must name a cardinal secretary of state, his chief aide, and reconfirm or replace a score of other prelates in top positions in the Roman Curia.

These appointments will determine whether he will dominate the formidable bureaucratic machinery of the curia or whether it will dominate him.

Pope Paul VI, himself a product of the curia, strove throughout his 15 years as its supreme head to curtail its power. Church historians will evaluate to what extent he succeeded. The undisputed fact is that the curia is still wielding enormous influence throughout the universal church.

The curia's power center is the secretariat of state. Its 200 or so multilingual officers, most of them at least monsignors and all of them sworn to secrecy, handle the Vatican's foreign relations, including its delicate dealings with Italy, and supervise all other curia departments.

Pope Paul's secretary of state, Cardinal Jean Villot, a 72-year-old Frenchman, is not expected to be retained in the post by the new pontiff. Cardinal Villot served also as camerlengo, or chamberlain, of the church during the interregnum between the death of Pope Paul and the election of his successor, heading the curia as an interim chief.

The choice of a new secretary of state will provide significant clues as to the way Pope John Paul intends to cope with the curia. So will his decisions regarding the leadership of the nine Sacred Congregations, the main departments of the church's central administration. Some of them, such as the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, or the Congregation for the Bishops, are more powerful than others, such as the Congregation for the Causes of the Saints, which deals with beatifications and canonizations.

However, all nine major curia departments carry weight. They are surrounded by a maze of tribunals, commissions, secretariats and other bureaucratic bodies. The entire curia staff exceeds 3,000, most of them priests.

The relationship between the new pope and the curia will reflect the future form of church government. The Roman church's Ecumenical Council Vatican II, held in 1962-65, pronounced itself in favor of a "collegial" government by the pope jointly with the bishops throughout the world. To give the

episcopacy a bigger say in church government, Pope Paul set up the bishops' synod, a body of about 200 prelates that met in the Vatican at intervals of two or three years to discuss ecclesiastical policies. However, Pope Paul used the synod essentially as a consultative group and failed to confer legislative power on it.

In public statements and recommendations after Pope Paul's death, various curial and bishops expressed the hope that his successor would be a "synodal pope," meaning that he would assign new responsibilities to the episcopacy and its representatives at the Vatican. At the same time, ecumenists in the Catholic church advocated new efforts to bring about closer ties with other Christians and improve relations with Jews, Moslems and members of other faiths. The ecumenical challenge will undoubtedly be high on the crowded agenda of Pope John Paul.

Shah Names Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

than a thousand years earlier. Thus today's morning newspapers were dated with the year 2537, while afternoon newspapers came out in the year 1337.

In another move to appease devout Moslems, the post of Minister of State for Women's Affairs, held by Mrs. Mahnaz Afkhami, was abolished.

Appeasing Moderates

Diplomatic sources said that concessions of this kind might be a step towards appeasing the moderate clergy, but that they were unlikely to stop mounting opposition by more hard-line religious elements who want to end the shah's 37-year rule.

Although Moslem leaders here are loath to admit it, there are signs here of a widening split between the moderate clergy, led by Ayatollah Seyyed Kazem Shariatmadari, and the hard-liners, headed by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, who lives in exile in Iraq.

According to well-informed diplomats, there are signs that the shah is working to divide the moderate and radical factions even more, so that the opposition can be more easily controlled.

At the same time as the shah offers concessions to the moderates, the sources say, measures of tough repression appear to be in the works for the radicals. Already, they say, some of the more extremist mullahs (Moslem prayer leaders) are being rounded up or exiled to remote parts of the country.

Air Controllers

In France Slow

Europe Traffic

PARIS, Aug. 27 (NYT) — The fifth slowdown by French air traffic controllers in two months has caused a serious disruption of flight schedules in several European countries.

Officials here said that the airports affected most seriously were Palma, on Mallorca, Gatwick in Britain, Schiphol in the Netherlands, and Marseilles. At Palma, traffic became so clogged that the airport was closed for an hour, even though 26 arriving flights were diverted to other Spanish airports.

During the weekend, the peak of the vacation season, at least 1,000 flights were delayed at Palma.

At Gatwick, 4,000 travelers were facing hours of delays for departures to southern Europe. Airport authorities opened special waiting rooms yesterday in anticipation of delays.

At Schiphol, near Amsterdam, delays of up to three hours, particularly for charter flights, were reported. Delays of 45 minutes to four hours were reported at Marseilles' Aix-en-Provence airport. Traffic at Roissy and Orly airports in Paris was reported close to normal, with delays averaging only about half an hour.

The controllers, protesting work rules, are handling a maximum of eight flights at a time. Normally, they handle twice that number. They are deadlocked in negotiations with the government over economic and air safety issues.

Soviet Union Reported Testing Spy Satellite With Month Orbit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP) — The Soviet Union is believed to be testing a new type of spy satellite that can stay in orbit and photograph the Earth for a month at a time, double the time that previous spy satellites could stay in orbit, Western space observers say.

The satellite is identified by Western space experts as Cosmos 1028, launched Aug. 3. It is still in orbit, following a path that takes it as close as 110 miles to Earth. The orbit inclines it at a little more than 67 degrees to the Earth's equator, which means that it follows a path that takes it over most of China, Western Europe and the United States. The satellite completes an orbit of the Earth every 89.28 minutes.

Western experts believe that the new satellite is a reconnaissance version of the Soyuz spacecraft that carries Soviet cosmonauts into orbit. The older Soviet spy satellite was said to be a rebuilt Vostok spacecraft, which is smaller than the Soyuz and carries less fuel to keep it in orbit and fewer cameras and less film to maintain reconnaissance.

Because of the previous two-week orbit limit, the Soviet Union may have launched as many as 30 spy satellites a year in times of tension, such as the wars in the Mideast. An operation that would have cost more than \$1 billion a year.



Albino Luciani at age 3 in Forno di Canale.

Bells Peal, Leaders Pray As World Hails New Pope

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP) — Church bells tolled throughout Christendom yesterday, celebrating the election of a new pope to lead the world's 700 million Roman Catholics, as political and religious leaders offered prayers and best wishes to Cardinal Albino Luciani, patriarch of Venice — now Pope John Paul I.

President Carter, a Southern Baptist, sent congratulations and a prayer that the new pope's voice on behalf of peace and justice "will be heard and echoed by people of good will throughout the world."

In Britain, Roman Catholics and Anglicans alike hailed the election of Cardinal Albino Luciani. Prime Minister James Callaghan sent his best wishes "for the success of your pontificate."

The Catholic archbishop of Liverpool, the Rev. Derek Worlock, said: "Many have looked for a combination of the characteristics of Pope Paul and Pope John; others have sought a new beginning with due regard to the past. The name of Pope John Paul I seems at least to indicate a desire to meet all these aspirations."

In Scotland, the archbishop of Glasgow, the Rev. Thomas Winning, hailed the election as "excellent news." He said the new pope "will obviously face heavy burdens and responsibilities, but he will radiate the peace and love of Christ to all the people of the world. I rejoice with the whole Church that we have a new Holy Father."

Confident of Peace

Archbishop Tomas O'Fiaich, Roman Catholic primate for all Ireland, said: "We are confident that like his namesakes and illustrious predecessors, Popes John and Paul, he will radiate the peace and love of Christ to all the people of the world. I rejoice with the whole Church that we have a new Holy Father."

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Warns Against Executive Pact

Byrd Insists on a SALT Treaty

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., has warned the Carter administration that any attempt to enter into a Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) agreement with the Soviet Union without gaining two-thirds approval of the Senate is certain to fail.

Responding to administration confirmation that it was considering submitting new SALT acts as an executive agreement requiring simple majority support in the House and Senate, Sen. Byrd said Friday that this would "run into a stone wall."

"If they don't feel they can get two-thirds [support in the Senate] then they must not feel they have a good case," he said.

It was reported in May that the White House was toying with the idea of submitting all or part of the new SALT pacts as executive agreements, not as a treaty.

This idea was advanced by political operatives in the White House

who felt that the bitter fight over the Panama Canal treaties (which carried by two Senate votes) should be avoided if possible on SALT, sources said.

The first SALT agreements were treated as a treaty.

Other officials argued strongly that it was a bad idea to consider an executive agreement, but President Carter was taken with the idea, according to informed sources.

About a month ago, the president instructed U.S. negotiators in Geneva to tell their Soviet counterparts to add an asterisk to the word "treaty" whenever it appeared in the document under negotiation. The asterisk would refer to a note explaining that the documents might be submitted to Congress as an executive agreement, not as a treaty.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a leading Senate hardliner, apparently learned of these instructions and wrote what one official called "a blistering letter" to Mr. Carter

warning him not to try to evade the normal treaty ratification process in the Senate.

Nevertheless, last week White House officials were still considering the idea for all or part of what ever new SALT pacts are negotiated, according to informed sources.

One idea was to submit the most controversial document of the three currently being negotiated — a protocol governing modernization of offensive strategic weapons — as an executive agreement, while offering less controversial aspects as a treaty.

Chances Killed

Sen. Byrd and other senators on Thursday, however, warned the Carter administration in a statement that an arms agreement, no matter how good, might be defeated if it reaches the Senate in any form other than a treaty. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., predicted that a SALT agreement submitted in any other form was "foredoomed to defeat."

In Wyoming, Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said that the president was considering the use of an executive agreement instead of a treaty on SALT, although no decision had been made. Mr. Powell said that the use of an executive agreement would be considered "as a valid option. There is no reason to close out any option at this time. There are good arguments both ways."

Sen. Byrd said that he knew administration officials had discussed the idea of the executive agreement with several senators but that he had never been consulted. This was confirmed by a State Department official who added that Sen. Byrd's staff was consulted.

Other Senate sources expressed amazement that the administration failed to consult Sen. Byrd, whose support is considered crucial in any floor fight over SALT.

Sen. Byrd said he had written Mr. Carter on Aug. 15 to express his concern but had received no reply. He said that he was surprised at the administration's failure to consult with "people who have been around here long enough to know what the constitutional processes are."

The disagreement over a procedural issue is an indication of the tension surrounding SALT. Negotiations have been stalled since early summer, but the administration still hopes to complete them by the end of the year.

Albuquerque Goes Wild As Its Balloonists Return

By Bill Curry

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M., Aug. 27 (UPI) — A world adventure completed, the three men who flew across the Atlantic in a balloon came home yesterday to a rousing and pride-filled greeting by thousands of friends, supporters, admirers and fellow balloonists.

Their accomplishment was so great and their home-town skyline so modest that when the city ran out of three-story buildings it used a helicopter to sprinkle shredded paper over the three as they rode down Central Avenue in a 1925 Cadillac convertible.

The car was of appropriate vintage, for the fire trucks with the Dalmatian dog and the sirens and the rest of the scene were as old-timey as the means by which Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson and Larry Newman had flown from Maine to France.

"WELCOME HOME, HEROES," was the banner newspaper headline held up to them as they rode from Albuquerque International Airport to the city center.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Abruzzo and Mr. Newman were saluted with propane blasts of hot air from 12 balloons that marked the route of their triumphant return, gestures of the fraternity of balloonists who, by dint of ideal weather and Western camaraderie, have made Albuquerque the U.S. balloon capital.

"We have added a little excitement to their lives, and a lot of fun," Mr. Anderson said after standing knee-deep in the clumps of streamers that filled the trio's car.

There had been 17 previous attempts at crossing the Atlantic in a hot-air balloon. Some of them were fatal.

The three balloonists, two of whom had tried before in vain to cross the Atlantic, arrived amid chaos at the airport as their private jet was mobbed and officials abandoned scheduled welcoming ceremonies in favor of a safe escape.

Behind them were five balloons, multicolored and tethered, and near them was a replica of the Spirit of St. Louis, the plane in which Charles Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic by air half a century ago.

"Now that our three famous citizens of New Mexico have made a triumphant crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon in the name of the United States," a resident recently said in a local letter to the editor, "one wonders if people of other parts of the country will finally get it through their thick skulls that New Mexico is really a part of the United States."

The three came home to the city that boasts a world champion balloonist, a national champion and an annual October balloon festival that draws enthusiasts from throughout the world.

BALLOON! BALLOON! They were treated to a cheer of "BALLOON! BALLOON!" and to a song written in their tribute: "From Albuquerque right by the silvery moon, they sailed across the ocean by balloon."

It is said by those who live here that ballooning has become popular in these parts because of the ideal year-round weather. "You're \$3,000 up on a toy and use it only two or three months — you're limited," said Michael Corlew, 34, an officer manager who has been ballooning for 3½ years. "Here you can use it year-round. I used to fly in Texas and every time we landed we used to fight with the farmers. Here, there is so much open land and public land that you can go for miles."

Ballooning Sheri Bachtel noted that there are millionaire balloonists and that "there are people who don't know where their next bottle of propane is coming from."

"Here, it's the people, laid back and friendly," said Linda Niswander, who has worked on a balloon crew for two years. "They aren't like that everywhere. If I were somewhere else I might not be in it."

It was a day of nothing but friendliness and pride for this city of 330,000. It was a fitting climax to an event two years ago, when some Albuquerque balloonists formed a balloon fiesta committee and its new chairman proclaimed: "What we feel is very important is that Albuquerque be known as the Hot-Air Balloon Capital of the World."



AMATEUR ANGLER — Amy Carter, the president's 10-year-old daughter, holds up the fish she caught in Yellowstone Lake in Wyoming, where the Carter family was vacationing.

Calls Again for World Action

McGovern Steps Up Cambodia Crusade

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — When Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., last week suggested that an international military force intervene in Cambodia, he was greeted with surprise, some anger and widespread questioning of whether he had taken momentary leave of his senses.

But Sen. McGovern, whose outspoken opposition to the U.S. military role in Vietnam vaulted him to the Democratic presidential nomination in 1972, made it clear on Friday that he was serious and determined in his crusade to persuade the world to do something about the reported slaughter in Cambodia.

In a Senate speech and in an interview, he renewed his call for the United Nations to take "collective

action" and explained how and why he came to this position.

It was "not out of the blue," Sen. McGovern said, but something that had been building within him for weeks as the U.S. government and press denounced the trials of two political dissidents in the Soviet Union but nearly ignored the killing of "possibly" two million people in Cambodia.

"Do we turn away because of the bitter mistake we made for so long in Vietnam, which helped to unleash the savagery of Cambodia?" Sen. McGovern asked a nearby empty Senate chamber. "Do we turn away because Cambodia is small and weak? Do we turn away because Cambodians are orientals far from our shores?"

He declared: "I hate needless and ill-conceived military ventures. This is why I opposed our military intervention against Ho Chi Minh's popularly based revolution for independence in Vietnam. But to hate a needless and foolish intervention that served no good purpose does not give us the excuse to do nothing in the face of mass murder in another time and place and under vastly differing circumstances."

Shock Technique

In his office afterward, Sen. McGovern said that part of his objective was "consciousness-raising about Cambodia and part of his strategy was 'the old shock technique.'"

Within an hour or so of his surprising suggestions to State Department witnesses at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, news agencies sent dispatches on his statements around the world and his telephones began to ring with inquiries.

The next morning he appeared on television network news programs and his remarks were reported on the front page of The Washington Post and many other newspapers.

For several days it took three staff aides to answer the telephone

inquiries. Some callers said that it was about time that action was proposed to stop the Cambodian bloodshed, and others denounced Sen. McGovern as responsible for losing the war in Indochina and therefore culpable in Cambodia. Old friends from the anti-war drive and the presidential campaign called to seek clarification of what he had in mind.

The Wall Street Journal, in an editorial entitled "McGovern the Hawk," denounced his statements as "unusually mind-boggling." The Boston Globe, on the other hand, gave him credit editorially for focusing attention on "maybe the most heinous script being played out on the world stage."

Internal Matter

At a luncheon given Wednesday by the Foreign Relations Committee, a group of visiting journalists from China denounced Sen. McGovern to his face, charging that the situation in Cambodia was purely an "internal matter." Several senators argued in reply that China, which is aiding Cambodia in its war with Vietnam, should be concerned and use its influence to stop the carnage.

Estimates of the deaths in Cambodia by execution, starvation and other causes vary widely. The State Department, which has submitted a 12-inch thick report to the United Nations on human rights violations there, said that at least "scores" probably hundreds of thousands have been killed and that the internal bloodletting continues.

Sen. McGovern said that he has "no illusions" about the creation of a UN military force to intervene in Cambodia, since China would veto such a plan, but that he hopes for a "total embargo" on shipments to Cambodia and an international appeal to China to use its influence until the killing stops.

"I realize I hit a sensitive nerve," Sen. McGovern said of the reaction to his statements. "I am reassured in the knowledge that a lot of people care."

U.S. Judge Admits Data In Soviet Espionage Case

NEWARK, N.J., Aug. 27 (UPI)

— A federal district court judge has reversed his decision to suppress material seized from two alleged Soviet spies and admitted it into evidence.

U.S. District Court Judge Fredrick Lacey took the action Friday after the U.S. attorney's office asked him to reconsider his original order. Judge Lacey had suppressed the material Aug. 8, because, he said, the search warrant used to obtain it was too broad.

Valdik Enger, 39, and Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, Soviet citizens employed at the United Nations, were arrested on May 20 in Woodbridge. Both were indicted on charges of possessing top-secret U.S. military documents. Another Soviet citizen, Vladimir Zinyakin, was detained and named as an unindicted co-conspirator. However, he was not arrested because he had diplomatic immunity and has since left the United States.

U.S. Announces Prisoner Swap

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI)

— Bolivia and the United States will exchange prisoners tomorrow, Attorney General Griffin Bell announced last week. Up to seven U.S. citizens are to be sent to Florida and a Bolivian national is to be returned to his country.

The Justice Department said Friday that the U.S. citizens will be held by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Miami pending parole hearings. Most of them were imprisoned in Bolivia on narcotics-related charges.

The parole commission could decide that they are eligible for parole now or that they must continue serving their terms in a U.S. federal prison.

Judge Lacey said that new information on the activities of the two defendants "convinces me that my initial determination must be revised." He said the new information, including film and video tapes of the Mr. Chernyayev and Mr. Enger's activities, indicated that the two were "prime movers" in espionage against the United States.

According to the new information, Mr. Enger, using the name Jim, contacted a U.S. naval officer and asked him to obtain top-secret defense material. The officer alerted authorities to the request.

Mr. Enger allegedly instructed the officer to leave the material in empty food containers in various "drop sites" around the state. Jim allegedly sent the officer a letter and said that he would pay cash for a continued supply of military secrets.

The new information also said that it was Mr. Chernyayev who made the actual pickup of material from the drop sites.

Jim wrote another letter to the officer requesting material on submarine acoustic detection systems and instructed him to deposit it in an orange juice container. That container was seized from the third defendant, Mr. Zinyakin, and allegedly contained the material on film.

In his original ruling, Judge Lacey said that the container was illegally seized because of Mr. Zinyakin's diplomatic immunity and would not admit it into evidence.

However, in his new determination, the judge said "Zinyakin knew that the information in the carton was national defense information related to the security of the United States obtained through violation of the laws of the United States and hence property which he intended to steal."

Senate Prospects Doubtful

Carter Aides Attempt To Save Natural-Gas Bill

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Two senior officials of the Carter Administration have made an attempt to save an evidently sinking natural-gas bill that is an important part of the president's energy program.

At a White House news conference Friday, the president's assistant for domestic policy, Stuart Eizenstat, read a statement on behalf of the vacationing President Carter that said enactment of the bill "is essential to protect the stability of our strong and vital economy and to protect our dollar and position of economic leadership in the world."

At the same session, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger defended an understanding reached with Sen. James McClellan, R-Idaho.

Sen. McClellan agreed last week to support the natural-gas bill, having been assured of a \$1.5 billion commitment by the administration to proceed with research on nuclear breeder reactors.

Euphoria Passes

A week ago, there was a mood of euphoria around the White House as Mr. Carter personally announced what he called a breakthrough on the long-delayed natural-gas legislation that would allow it to be sent to the Senate floor for final approval.

Since then, however, a coalition of 18 senators of varying political philosophies have urged the defeat

of the bill, which is intended to remove price controls and thus to promote the production of natural gas.

Other prominent senators, including Russell Long, D-La., have let it be known that they intend to vote against the bill. Still others, such as Minority Leader Howard Baker Jr. of Tennessee, have raised serious doubts about supporting the bill because of the agreement reached with Sen. McClellan.

Opponents of the bill, such as Sen. James Abourezk, D-S.D., have claimed they have enough votes to defeat the bill in a straight vote and may not have to resort to the filibuster they had planned earlier.

'Responsibility' Invoked

In an apparent effort to turn back that tide, Mr. Eizenstat said Friday that "the president is convinced that the United States Senate and House of Representatives will rise to their responsibility." He continued, "The president expects that this matter of critical national importance will not be obscured by other issues."

Mr. Schlesinger said the agreement reached with Sen. McClellan was close to the policy that Mr. Carter had set down since his first days in office and was not a change in that policy. He denied that a deal had been struck for Sen. McClellan's support. But he conceded that the timing of the nuclear agreement and McClellan's support for the bill was "not coincidental."

Talmadge Admits Name Was on Secret Account

By Bill Richards

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Sen. Herman Talmadge, D-Ga., has acknowledged that his name appeared on a secret bank account here that a former aide said was used to funnel improper Senate reimbursements to the senator and his family.

In a statement released by his office late Friday, Sen. Talmadge, who is under investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics and by a federal grand jury, said that he did not learn that his name was on the account until Thursday, when he was told by his administrative assistant and his attorney.

"Any signatures purporting to be mine on documents relating to the account were not affixed by me, authorized by me, or affixed with my knowledge or consent," Sen. Talmadge said.

In a June 13 memo, the former aide, Daniel Minchew, said that he put nearly \$13,000 into the Riggs National Bank account after filing — at Sen. Talmadge's direction — two false expense claims with the Senate, one in 1973, the other in 1974.

Some of the money from the account went to Sen. Talmadge or to members of his family. He has declined to say whose name the account was in.

Sources familiar with the bank records said that as much as

\$40,000 was transferred through the account. The sources said that the money came either from false expense claims or from election campaign funds.

Sen. Talmadge has denied converting any campaign contributions to a private account. A Talmadge aide declined to comment on the bank account beyond reading the senator's statement.

Last month, Sen. Talmadge turned over to Senate and Justice Department investigators a copy of Mr. Minchew's memo and records of two Senate reimbursements that went into the account. Spokesmen for Mr. Minchew have said that the release of the memo and documents was an effort by Sen. Talmadge to make his former aide a scapegoat.

"Whatever was done [in respect to the bank account] was done with Sen. Talmadge's knowledge or consent or direction or on his behalf," Mr. Minchew's attorney, Robert Flier, said by telephone from Atlanta.

Snail Halts New Highway In Virginia

PULASKI, Va., Aug. 27 (UPI)

— A major highway project has been brought to a halt because of a tiny snail.

The Virginia Flying Mountain snail, a creature three millimeters long, was placed on the endangered species list July 3, halting the widening of Route 626, which runs through the snail's only known habitat.

The Federal Register said in July that only a few hundred of the snails are known to exist in the New River basin near the highway.

In a similar situation in Tennessee, work on the \$120 million Tellico Dam has been halted to save a tiny fish named the snail darter. The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in June that the dam threatened to destroy the darter's special habitat.

U.S. Sued on Use of Aid In Caring for Retarded

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Two organizations representing the interests of the retarded are suing the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in an effort to stop the federal government from using funds to centralize the care of such persons in large institutions.

Their aim is to care, if possible, for the mentally retarded in small institutions more like nursing homes and closer to a patient's family and cultural origin.

Class-action lawsuits have been filed by the Kentucky Association for Retarded Citizens of Frankfort, Ky., and the Mental Health Law Project, which has its headquarters here.

The first suit, which includes as plaintiffs four mentally retarded persons who are patients at the state mental institution at Outwood, Ky., seeks to prevent the state from building a modern facility nearby.

Remote Area

The suit argues that the area is so remote that it is not served by any public transportation system, and that construction of such a facility would contravene federal law calling for the treatment of the mentally retarded, where possible, in group homes, foster homes and other community-based residences.

Ghana's N. Korea Envoy

TOKYO, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Ghana's first ambassador to North Korea, Kofi Baidoo, arrived in Pyongyang to take his post, the North Korean news agency reported today.

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Last Licks at Inflation

President Carter's main inflation fighter, Robert Strauss, is no longer making jest of his assignment. He began the effort to talk down prices and wages by saying inflation was leading, by a score of 100-0, in the early innings. He claimed later to have scored a run or two and to be "gaining" on the cost of everything. He knows now, along with everyone else, that the strategy of asking business and labor to hold increases below those of the last two years has failed. Prices are rising at an annual rate of more than 10 percent and will amount to about 8 percent even if the cost of food increases more slowly, as expected, in the months ahead.

In Mr. Strauss' metaphor, and President Carter's tenure, the game is fast approaching the climactic final turns at bat. The inflationary sins of the recent past have now been absorbed by the economy. A few months remain before the teamsters, the auto workers and other pace-setting unions renegotiate their wages. When they are done, in early 1979, other unions and the still larger non-union segment of the labor force will demand the same or better and business firms will build the new labor costs into their price structures.

If Mr. Carter and the leaders of labor and business fail to find a formula for restraint in this next round, they will have to settle for a major restraint on the money supply by the Federal Reserve Board — the police phrase for an induced recession. And no one, here or abroad, will profit from another American recession, least of all a President seeking reelection.

This is the meaning of the now daily plea by William Miller, the chairman of the Fed, that he not be left to do the job alone; recession is his only weapon. He wants the country to acknowledge the failure of Mr. Strauss' vague jawboning. He contends that unions and businesses that want to cooperate need a measurable standard — what used to be

called a wage and price guideline — set before them. And he has even suggested that they may need an incentive, a tax reduction for good behavior or a tax penalty for bad, to meet the standard.

The psychology of Mr. Miller's counsel seems elementary. No one wants to hold down his own prices or wages without some assurance that the next fellow will do likewise. Such counsel has been rejected in the past simply because guidelines and monetary incentives are perilously close to the point at which voluntary standards become enforceable controls. And government controls, all sides agree, are worse than the disease. The mere fear of controls could set off a spree of inflationary price increases.

Mr. Carter, however, should be able to move to guidelines without undermining his pledge to avoid controls. The pledge may seem no more reliable than President Nixon's proved to be in 1971. But Congress has since rescinded the standby authority to impose controls; there can be no overnight surprise. So instead of flailing at "special interests," Mr. Carter needs in the time remaining to persuade the country that we have all become special pleaders and selfish engines of inflation and to raise a measure of restraint by which all can be judged. His aides have talked in terms of a 6 or 7 percent wage increase in 1979 and of a comparable limit for price increases — minus the gains in labor productivity — or a rise of 4 to 5 percent.

Not all will heed even such a standard. But in a credible atmosphere, where the many practice restraint, there is no shortage of devices for punishing the few. Tax breaks for some or penalties for others, or even controls, could then be applied selectively to reinforce a national will. But first there must be such a will and a quantifiable standard by which it can be judged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Strategic Oil Reserve

Storing very large volumes of oil, rapidly, turns out to be not quite so simple as the Carter administration had originally thought. It is easy enough in principle. You find a large underground cavern, pour in the oil and, in the event of an emergency like the Arab oil embargo, pump it back out to the refineries. The technology has been in use for decades. But it has never before been applied on the present gigantic scale, and the reserves have fallen far behind the administration's ambitious plans.

In late 1975, responding to the Arab embargo, Congress established the strategic petroleum reserve with a firm requirement that it was to contain 150 million barrels of oil by the end of this year. By the end of 1982 it was to contain about 500 million barrels — at that time, the equivalent of three months' imports. Unfortunately, the country's oil imports have nearly doubled since then. When Mr. Carter came into office, he immediately raised the targets for the reserve to 250 million barrels by the end of this year and 500 million by 1980. The idea was to demonstrate the vigor of the new administration. How is it coming along? Slowly, so far.

The Energy Department located a series of caverns along the Gulf Coast and began filling them last summer. The amount now in storage is only about 40 million barrels. The rate of filling the reservoirs is running around 225,000 barrels a day, although the Energy Department hopes to get it up to 800,000 barrels a day by the end of the year. The Energy Department currently hopes to get 125 million barrels in underground storage by the year's end, or in January at the latest. It will unfortunately fall short of the original statutory goal, let alone the Carter administration's much more ambitious one.

The delays have been, perhaps, inevitable. The reservoirs are caverns originally created by chemical companies in a process that uses

water to mine salt and other soluble minerals. Fresh water is pumped into underground deposits, and the minerals are recovered from the outflow. When the government took over the caverns, most of them were full of brine. Pumping it out is easy enough, but getting rid of hundreds of thousands of barrels of it every day — without inundating the state of Louisiana — is proving more difficult. The Energy Department has been drilling deep wells to reinject it into the earth. But the wells are having trouble handling the rising volumes. Eventually there are to be pipelines to carry it out to the Gulf of Mexico. But laying the lines takes time, and there is also the question of — ah, yes — the environmental impact. Some ecologists are worried about the effects on the gulf of this vast dumping operation. The Environmental Protection Agency is brooding on the case.

Regardless of the justification, the delays give cause for concern. The Senate Energy Committee is planning, correctly, to hold oversight hearings later this year. To fall behind in the oil-storage program only reinforces the worldwide impression that the United States does not take its energy commitments seriously, and cannot be relied on to meet its targets.

But it is not only a matter of the political consequences. The domestic oil industry is now capable of producing only a little over half of the oil that Americans consume. If anything should happen — embargo, war or natural disaster — to interrupt the flow from foreign wells, this country's only shock absorber would be the strategic reserves. The present reserve represents less than six days' imports. No one can measure mathematically the probability that imports will be cut off in the future. But it has happened before, and only the most foolish will permit themselves to believe that it could not happen again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Chairman Hua's Travels

China came to be seen as an ideal and safe counterbalance to the Soviet Union. Just by sitting there next to the Soviet border, it forced Moscow to divide its attention and resources. In the 10 years up to 1977 over 10 percent of Soviet defense spending went to its forces along the Chinese border. This was more than Moscow spent on its forces facing NATO.

Chairman Hua's visit to Romania and Yugoslavia, preceded by trips around the world by lesser officials, marks a clear break with this period of passivity. It is no longer a question of the West making use of China. The Chinese are determined to make use of us, too. China is well and truly in the world power game — and not as a card, but a player.

— From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 28, 1903

WASHINGTON — Gunmen yesterday shot and wounded the U.S. vice consul to the Ottoman city of Beirut. First reports of the incident indicated that the official, William Magelson, had died, causing the United States to demand an investigation and put three cruisers of the U.S. European fleet on alert. It was later discovered that an error in reading the diplomatic cipher had led to the false report of Mr. Magelson's death, alleviating fears of aggravating tension between the United States and Turkey over the Balkans question.

Fifty Years Ago

August 28, 1928

PARIS — The world's first treaty to liquidate wars before they are declared was signed here yesterday by representatives of 15 of the major nations of the world. Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, was the last to sign the Briand-Kelly document at the Quai d'Orsay ceremony. The first to sign was Germany's representative, Dr. Stresemann. Others signing the document included the representatives of Belgium, France, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, Italy, and Japan.



"So Long, Fellows — This Is Where I Get Off"

An Ambivalence on Secrets

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — In Canada, the prime minister, Mr. Trudeau, has brought an indictment against a journalist under the Official Secrets Act, which is accurately described by an attorney as making it a criminal offense to publish a classified document revealing how many cups of tea the average Canadian drinks. Much of Canada is up in arms over the indictment of the Toronto Sun's Peter Worthington, the first newspaperman in Canadian history to be had up under that vague and ominous act.

"There is no question in anybody's mind," wrote the editor of the Edmonton Journal, "that the decision to prosecute the Sun was based on a vindictiveness, presumably following the old John F. Kennedy dictum, 'Don't get mad — get even.' You see, Worthington and his paper are irreverent critics of Trudeau, and the gentleman does not suffer criticism gladly."

Not Enemies

What triggered the episode was a statement by Trudeau in Parliament to the effect that although it may be true that the KGB is an enemy of Canada, it is not true that the Soviet Union is an enemy of Canada. That is on the order of saying that a mugger's right arm should be prosecuted, but not the mugger. Trudeau expanded by saying that presumably there were CIA agents operating in Canada, but the United States is not an enemy of Canada. Right on. Neither is the CIA an enemy of Canada. It is not engaged in stealing Canadian secrets, encouraging Canadian separatism or — a mistake, perhaps — disparaging Pierre Trudeau.

But notwithstanding Peter Worthington's victimhood (he proceeded to publish an account of KGB activity in Canada) he favors an Official Secrets Act of some sort, believing that any government is crazy that does not take steps to protect its genuinely secret information. Which brings us to the case of Philip Agee. He is a former CIA operative, described in London's Daily Telegraph by its Washington reporter as — quoting an unnamed CIA counterintelligence officer — "probably the worst traitor since Kim Philby."

Philip Agee was recently in Havana, and it was there that he announced a new publication, to be called Covert Action. The principal feature will be a monthly revelation of the names of CIA operatives around the world, plus a guide to the means of detecting them. Having been exposed, Agee assures his readers, they will be rendered ineffective and probably have to leave. If they decline to leave, someone in the host country may take matters into his own hands. As was done two years ago in Athens when, after his name was given out, Richard Welch, CIA agent, was assassinated.

Reactions

Sen. Barry Goldwater has suggested that it would be appropriate to take steps to revoke Agee's American citizenship, and Sen. Lloyd Bentsen has said, "I believe that anyone who so recklessly threatens the safety of our agents should face the prospect of jail."

One would think these to be normal reactions in a country that is incidentally charged by history with containing the barbarians. More likely, Philip Agee will receive a Pulitzer Prize. Because the mood of the country, respecting the counterintelligence function, is ambivalent to say the least.

At Harvard, President Derek Bok has taken the position that the CIA's recruiting must be done "openly." It has been the practice of the agency to do its recruitment silently, through individual professors, discreet contacts and the like. One gathers from President Bok that Harvard students who desire to work in counterintelligence should negotiate with CIA representatives in a public booth in the middle of Harvard Yard. Perhaps it would be prudent to suggest that they be tattooed, so that no one, anywhere, should ever be free to say that Harvard University contributed, however passively, to the defense of the United States.

Downey's Case

Meanwhile, we have it all from a man who suffered a great deal for his country. John Downey was freshly graduated from Yale University when, as a CIA flier, he was shot down over China and spent 23 years in Chinese jails, from which

he was finally sprung by Nixon in the heyday of pingpong diplomacy. John Downey, who had not seen a newspaper or an American face for a generation, returned to Connecticut and began to study law. Now he is running for political office — for lieutenant governor of Connecticut. He is not biter about his experience; he is remorseful of other grounds. About what happened to him, he says: "I knew what was getting into it. They told me what would happen if I ever got caught. If I blamed anyone it was myself. Why? For being so dumb as to volunteer."

Was that really dumb? Yes, because the world looked different in 1951, Downey goes on. "There was a great deal of romanticism about what we were going to do. Basically, we all were highly motivated. We thought the United States had its back against the wall, and we were going to save the free world."

Now Downey knows that is all bunk.

The Alarm Over Nuclear Waste

By Rustum Roy

WASHINGTON — All this business about nuclear waste disposal is getting out of hand. After nearly 30 years of neglect by all of us — the scientists, the government, the public and the press — the problem has suddenly taken on enormous proportions in the minds of many people.

Within the past few weeks, two Senate committees have held hearings on the subject, the president of the United States has appointed an interagency task force to study it, Penthouse magazine ran a major article replete with warmed-over nuclear scare stories from the 1950s and '60s, and an Australian scientist announced — in World War III headlines — that he had found the way to make nuclear wastes safe. It's no wonder people are confused.

The truth of the matter is that mastery of the technology of radioactive waste disposal is not impossible and, in fact, is not too far in the future. Experimentally, it has been shown that we can make synthetic minerals, incorporate into them the nuclear wastes, and immobilize the radioactive atoms so that, when they are buried, even exposure to groundwater, heat or pressure will not seriously affect them. We have been doing it at Penn State for five years now, and

similar processes are in various stages of development in Sweden, Australia, the Soviet Union and other countries.

Over the course of 1,000 years or so, the wastes become as inert as many natural ores. Why, then, haven't we put this technology to use? Because there are five or six options at this point, and it will save us all time and money in the long run to choose the best combination of solid form and rock type. We are out, after all, in a life-and-death race to find a solution.

While it is certainly desirable to complete this research as quickly as possible and get on with building factories, no one is going to die, no one is going to suffer in any way, from delaying a final decision long enough to give rational consideration to the alternatives.

Currently, spent nuclear fuels are being stored in pools near the reactors, where they do no damage and stand no chance of being stolen. Over a period of 10 years in storage, their heat and radioactivity will become smaller by a factor of 10, so the problem is even being reduced at its own accord. The major portion of our wastes are from the defense operations of the past 30 years, and they, likewise, are stored in federal land under relatively safe conditions.

Costly to Hurry

If we panic and rush into production of a waste-storage system now, before we have had a chance to explore the possibilities, we may force the American taxpayer to spend billions of dollars needlessly and find ourselves in the position, two or three years from now, of re-tracing our steps to find the most cost-effective solution.

The panel on radioactive waste solidification of the National Academies of Science and Engineering, which I chaired, recently presented a major report to its sponsoring agency, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission. Included in that report, along with very specific, technical recommendations, were some general speculations on the potential for mastery of this problem. Most members of the panel believe we can have a safe, efficient, ready-to-use method of radioactive-waste disposal within 10 or 15 years, with a centralized,

Season of Bad News For Moscow Leaders

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON — Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's remarkable trip to Romania and Yugoslavia prompted a revealing tidbit of news the other day. According to a dispatch, Romania's leaders — long recognized as a crafty lot — decided this was a good time to explore anew the limits of their strange alliance with Moscow by inviting Hua to make anti-Soviet noises from the Soviet interland in Romania. It was a good time, the Romanians reckoned, because the Soviet Union is weak at the moment and preoccupied with difficulties it is having in Washington and Peking.

A faltering Soviet Union? But there is a kernel of Balkan wisdom in that Romanian observation, one worth noting on the eve of the new diplomatic semester that will open officially with the September summit at Camp David.

As summer ends, the Kremlin's leaders (most of whom have spent recent weeks on the Black Sea coast, not in the Kremlin) cannot be encouraged by the international situation. Nothing has gone particularly well for them lately, except perhaps the decline of the dollar — a fortuitous windfall — and a lot has gone badly.

Worst News

The worst news of the summer by far was Japan's decision to ignore elaborate threats from the Soviet Union and proceed to sign a treaty of friendship and cooperation with China. This was a cardinal defeat for the Soviets which symbolized the failure of a diplomatic strategy that Moscow has pursued for many years.

At the beginning of this decade it appeared likely that Soviet-Japanese relations would develop into a vigorous economic partnership. Japan then seemed willing to invest billions in the development of Siberia's vast energy resources, and the Russians seemed eager to share energy with Japan in return for financial and technical help. Political relations were less promising but perfectly adequate, and the Russians fairly assumed that Japan's economic interests would prevent any Chinese-Japanese rapprochement at Moscow's expense.

In the course of the 1970s all that has changed. Japan obviously sees much brighter prospects in China now than in the Soviet Union. Most of the ambitious plans for Japanese investment in Siberia have fizzled. Japan agreed to sign the new treaty with China, knowing that the Chinese and the Russians

would both regard that act as an anti-Soviet gesture. So the Russians have probably lost a potentially useful relationship with a rich and powerful neighbor — and lost it to their most hated enemy, which of course also happens to be a neighbor.

The news from Africa, one of last semester's most active fronts, must also look grim in Moscow. The Organization of African Unity came uncomfortably close to condemning Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa at its summer summit meeting. The Namibia situation, once a promising source of tension and turmoil in southern Africa, appears now to be succumbing to a sensible process of negotiations. The Angolan government, once seen as a staunch ally of the socialist camp, has been playing up to the Americans and even dealing civilly with the Mobutu regime in Zaïre in an effort to stabilize their common border.

Africa remains rich in potential for the machinations of Soviet diplomacy, but any end-of-summer assessment in Moscow would have to conclude that the potential remains unfulfilled, and that new dangers of failure have materialized.

The summer has also brought an unexpected turn of events in the Middle East that cannot sit well in Moscow. When the vacation season began, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative appeared to be expiring, raising a range of new possibilities for Soviet diplomacy. Now, suddenly, the initiative has been revived dramatically by the Camp David summit. Of course the leaders in Moscow can hope for total failure, but they also must recognize the possibility of significant success at Camp David.

U.S. Complications

Relations with Washington have continued to be bad, with new complications arising during the course of the summer. The Russians have now provoked a tougher American attitude toward the sale of high-technology goods to the Soviet Union and also set off a furor in the American intellectual community that has already damaged Soviet-American exchange programs and threatens to terminate some of them. Both are the result of the unseemly crackdown on dissidents last spring and early in the summer.

Outsiders may doubt that those reactions worry the Russians, but recent evidence suggests that they do. Under substantial pressure, the Soviet authorities backed down dramatically in the case of the two American reporters they had accused of "slander" for writing stories on a group of dissidents who had challenged the veracity of Soviet television.

A few weeks ago the Russians seemed bent on a course of action that would have ended at the last in expulsion of the two reporters, but the Carter administration made clear its intention to retaliate sharply if they were expelled, and the case against the two now has been closed. Craig Whitney of The New York Times and Harold Pinter of the Baltimore Sun did pay fines in the case, but they did not print retractions ordered by the Soviet court, and the Soviet authorities' obvious desire to intimidate the Western press into less active coverage of dissident news has apparently provoked an opposite reaction.

The emergence of a vigorous new Chinese diplomacy must be the most disquieting development of recent months for the Soviet Union. China has strengthened its relations with the United States and set off a flurry of activity that could end in full diplomatic relations sometime next year (at least, that is the private prediction of senior American officials). The Chinese have sealed the Japanese treaty, and now they have passed a disconcerting challenge to Soviet power in the traditional Soviet sphere of influence by sending Chairman Hua on his trip to Romania and Yugoslavia. At the same time, the Chinese government under Teng Hsiao-ping has set off on a pragmatic new course that Moscow must find exceedingly ominous, because it suggests that China is abandoning ideological purity in an effort to make itself a modern power.

In sum, the world has given the old man in Moscow a good deal to worry about, and at an inopportune time, when they already had worries enough of their own. This is a succession season in the Kremlin, when the leaders must be preoccupied above all with the health of President Leonid Brezhnev and the designation in the relatively new future of a new leader.

So the Romanians who decided it might be a good moment to tweak the ear of the Russian bear had a point that deserves some attention in other world capitals, beginning with this one.

Rustum Roy is director of the Materials Research Laboratory at Pennsylvania State University. He wrote this article for The Washington Post.

Obituaries

Film Star Charles Boyer, 78

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 27 (AP) — Charles Boyer, 78, the French-born actor who courted a bevy of leading ladies in films of the 1930s and 1940s and became one of the top Warner Brothers stars, died yesterday at a local hospital.

Mr. Boyer, who would have been 79 tomorrow, was found unconscious at his home. He died a short time after being hospitalized. An autopsy will be conducted. A hospital spokesman said a heart attack was suspected.

Mr. Boyer, whose wife of 44 years, Patricia, died Thursday, became the highest paid star at Warner Brothers in 1945.

During the 1930s and 1940s, he epitomized the continental gallant — suave, impeccable of manner and dress. He played the polished

lover to many of Hollywood's leading ladies, yet had the strength and authority to be convincing as a man of action.

Unlike many romantic stars, he moved easily into character parts with middle age. In one film, he portrayed the father of Leslie Caron. He seemed to have no vanity about his appearance and willingly played roles in which he looked older than he was, even at times appearing without his toupee if the character called for it.

As Pepe LeMoko

Perhaps he is best remembered for his role as the thief Pepe LeMoko in "Algeria." Mimics later mimed him with the line he supposedly used to lure Hedy Lamarr: "Come with me to the cashbar."

Actually, Mr. Boyer never made such an invitation to a cashbar, and neither did anyone else in the film.

The leading ladies he courted in films included Greta Garbo, Irene Dunne, Bette Davis, Ingrid Bergman, Claudette Colbert and Jennifer Jones, as well as Miss Lamarr.

Among his earlier films were: "Caravan," 1934; "Private Worlds," 1934; "Shanghai," 1935; "Break of Hearts," 1935; "Le Bonheur," 1936; "Garden of Allah," 1936; "History Is Made at Night," 1936; "Conquest," 1937; "Tovarich," 1937; "Algeria," 1938; "All This and Heaven Too," 1940; "Hold Back the Dawn," 1941; "Casablanca," 1942; "Arch of Triumph," 1948; "The Happy Time," 1952; and "Madame de..." 1953.

During his early years in Hollywood he kept in touch with France, and returned to serve in the French Army. He was released in December, 1939, and returned to Hollywood where he became a rallying point for the Free French movement in the United States.

Among his later films were "Fanny," 1962; "Is Paris Burning?" 1968; "The Madwoman of Chailot," 1969, and "Barefoot in the Park," 1968.

Mr. Boyer also proved himself an artist of stature on Broadway, starring in "Don Juan in Hell" in 1951, two years later in "Kind Sir" and in "Lord Pengo" in 1962.

In 1951, he entered a partnership with actors Dick Powell and David Niven and actress Ida Lupino. Their first effort was the Four Star Playhouse anthology of television. It grew into Four Star Television.

Mr. Boyer was born in Figeac, France. He started acting in school plays at the age of 7. He used the granary of his father, a farm machinery dealer, as a theater; and, at age 12, learned passages of long plays and rehearsed with self-written plays.

He knew how to capitalize on his natural attributes: smile, eyes, fine features and a French accent that he never lost. He became a U.S. citizen in 1942.

He and his wife had lived in Paradise Valley, a suburb of Phoenix, for the past year. Their only child, Michael, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in 1965 at the age of 21.

Georgia B. Brown
HENDERSON, N.C., Aug. 27 (UPI) — Georgia B. Brown, 85, who became the first woman to parachute from an airplane in 1913, died Friday in Long Beach, Calif.

Verla Foyth Brown, Mrs. Brown's daughter, said yesterday that she died of complications from pneumonia.

Known as Tiny Broadwick, "The Doll Girl of Aviation," the 5-foot-tall Mrs. Brown made her first jump in 1908 from a balloon and went on to jump more than 1,000 times in barnstorming tours across the United States. During those jumps, she never wore a spare parachute and suffered nothing more serious than a broken wrist and scratches.

On June 21, 1913, Mrs. Brown parachuted 2,000 feet from a biplane to Los Angeles's Griffith Park. It was the first time a woman had parachuted from an airplane.

In 1914, she gave the first demonstration of the "cotpack" parachute developed by her father, Charles Broadwick, before a group of Army officials in California. Despite her successful landing with that early version of modern-day parachutes, the Army refused to use the so-called "life preservers" during World War I.

"It seems they were afraid that if pilots were equipped with the life preservers they would jump out of the planes at the first indication of trouble and let the plane crash," she said later. "And at that time, the United States had only about three good airplanes."

She was married to an Henderson, N.C., on April 8, 1893.

Turin Shroud Displayed Before Scientific Tests

TURIN, Italy, Aug. 27 (UPI) — The Holy Shroud, believed by many to be Jesus Christ's burial cloth with an imprint of his face and body, went on display for the first time in 45 years yesterday, protected by armed church police and bulletproof glass.

Church officials said, meanwhile, that a U.S. scientific team has received permission from Archbishop Ballestrero to examine the shroud in October.

The "U.S. Research Conference for the Shroud," which has been trying for years to get permission to study it, will have 24 hours starting at midnight Sunday, Oct. 8, to subject it to modern scientific techniques.

Turin's San Giovanni cathedral was packed to its 6,000 capacity when Archbishop Anastasio Ballestrero of Turin opened the six-week display at an hour-long votive Mass. Thousands more jostled outside.

Liquid Nitrogen
Guarded by electronic alarms and illuminated by four yellow lights on each side, the cloth was in an upright steel case covered with bulletproof glass. The case was raised above a ramp in the center of the cathedral. To the crowds streaming into the dark sanctuary, the shroud at first resembled a small movie screen.

Behind and out of view, an array of pipes and dials fed liquid nitrogen into the case, assuring constant temperature and humidity.

An image of the front and back of a man was clearly visible on the linen cloth. Less clear, but still visible, were brownish marks believed by many to be signs of a nail-wound in each wrist and through the feet, with one foot placed over the other, and wounds apparently caused by a helmet — not crown — of thorns, scourging, and stabbing in the side.

The cathedral was packed for the Mass, with people standing squashed in the aisles. Loudspeakers carried the Mass to those outside. Afterward, green-uniformed "special church police," guns in hip holsters and silver crosses on their black caps, watched closely as pilgrims filed by the shroud.

Court Refuses Mitchell Parole

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27 (UPI) — A federal judge Friday denied a request by former Attorney General John Mitchell for immediate release from federal prison where he is serving a sentence on Watergate cover-up charges.

But after an informal meeting with lawyers involved in the case, U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson Jr. ordered the U.S. Parole Commission and Attorney General Griffin Bell to show cause within 10 days why Mr. Mitchell should not be released.

Mr. Mitchell's lawyers say he is the only inmate who has not received credit for medical furlough time and has been denied equal treatment under the law.

Pakistan Says Bhutto Misused Media

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 27 (AP) — The Pakistani government today issued a white paper detailing alleged misuse of Pakistan's news media by deceased Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto during his 12 years of rule, including shutting dissenting newspapers and arrest and harassment of journalists.

The 318-page report includes 41 pages of copies of documents, many of them in Mr. Bhutto's handwriting and over his signature, giving specific orders to throttle the news media. This process, the white paper says, continued until the armed forces overthrew Mr. Bhutto in July, 1977.

Mr. Bhutto is under sentence of death, having been convicted on a charge of having conspired four years ago to murder a political opponent. An appeal is in process, and its outcome is uncertain.

Mr. Bhutto, the report alleges, used newspapers, the government-owned radio and television stations and the news agencies Associated Press of Pakistan and National News Trust to create a Stalin-like personality cult.

Second of Three

The report is the second of three intended to expose Mr. Bhutto's alleged excesses in various fields. The first, charging that he stole a "landslide victory" by rigging the March, 1977, national elections, was published July 23. A massive anti-Bhutto campaign alleging election rigging raged throughout Pakistan during the summer of 1977. The elections were thrown out when the military took over the administration.

The new white paper says that Mr. Bhutto promised the people "freedom of thought and expression," but subjected them to the worst form of regimentation, that he "promised them truth, but purveyed only untruth."

Mr. Bhutto, the report says, "used the news media to deface the ideology of Pakistan, the heritage of the people, their culture, their values, and in fact everything held dear by them. He belittled every leader, past and present... in his effort to emerge larger than life size."

On Mr. Bhutto's orders, it adds, false cases of foreign-exchange and income-tax violations were instituted against Pakistanis working for foreign newspapers and news agencies to punish them for "tendentious stories."

Reports of Killings

Mr. Bhutto's government was greatly irritated by reporting during the summer 1977 campaign for his ouster. When his security forces, especially the federal security force that he himself commanded, shot at demonstrators, nearly 1,000 persons were killed, but the report says, the government did not want these killings reported abroad.

The report says that opposition political parties were blacked out completely in official news media, and alleges intimidation of independent newspapers by withdrawal of government advertising — the largest source of income for Pakistani newspapers — outright closure of the papers, arrest of their edi-

tors, what it calls immoral and illegal treatment of jailed editors, and use of false income-tax and other cases against them.

It says that Mr. Bhutto banned more than 30 dozen newspapers and publications, arrested more than 100 journalists at one time or another, and made constant attempts to break up or infiltrate journalists' unions.

When articles about the opposition did appear, the report says, they were completely distorted or concocted to malign opposition leaders in the public eye. The report says that rebuttals by these leaders were never allowed to be published.

Favorite Targets

Mr. Bhutto's favorite targets, the report says, were the rightist politico-religious party Jamaat-e-Islami and the leftist National Awami Party, and publications that supported these two organizations.

It says that the news media were used for "a wholesale character assassination" of the leaders of these and all other opposition political parties, to harm them in elections.

It says that Mr. Bhutto ordered that in the news media he should be referred to with titles and captions such as "a leader of Asia," and toward the end of his rule "a leader of the Third World."

It says he finally ordered the news media to describe him as one of the two greatest personalities of Asia — the other being China's Chairman Mao Tse-tung.



QUIMBAYA TREASURE — Incense burner in the shape of a human face is one of the gold pieces from Quimbaya Treasure which are being allowed to leave Spain for the first time to be shown at the Royal Academy in London as part of the Gold of El Dorado Exhibition. The Treasure, with items dating from 500 A.D. to 1,000 A.D., was presented to Spain by Colombia in 1892. The Quimbayas, a Colombian tribe, were renowned gold workers.

Argentina Is Said to Move Widow to Peron Property

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Isabel Peron, Argentina's imprisoned former president's wife, was transferred yesterday to a new place of detention on the country estate of her late husband, Juan Peron, 30 miles southwest of here, officials said.

A military helicopter flew Mrs. Peron to the 30-acre property, which is surrounded by a concrete wall nine feet high. She had been confined to an officer's house at an inland naval installation at Azul, southwest of here, for 22 months.

The news agency Noticias Argentinas said that stringent security measures were being enforced in the zone around the Peron estate, which is near the pampa village of San Vicente.

The transfer has yet to be confirmed by Argentina's ruling military junta. The army said that a communiqué about Mrs. Peron would be issued later.

Guest Mission

As vice president after her husband returned from Spain to a comeback here, Mrs. Peron succeeded the controversial strong man when he died in June, 1974. The 47-year-old widow has been in custody since a military uprising deposed her discredited administration in March, 1976.

She was first confined to a government guest mansion among Andes mountain lakes 850 miles west of here. On Oct. 29, 1976, she was moved to Azul, site of a navy arsenal and munitions factory.

Reports of an impending transfer began circulating early this month. They said that Mrs. Peron and a maid would occupy the main

house of the San Vicente estate, named "17 de Octubre" after the 1945 date of her late husband's rise to unchallenged power.

Gen. Peron acquired the estate during the period that ended with a revolution against him in 1955. The property is still tied up in probate.

Few Visitors

Court sources said that, while custody on the estate would resemble a status of house arrest, Mrs. Peron's legal status as a detained person allowed no substantial liberties and few visitors.

She is on trial in three district courts hearing five separate cases against her on charges of embezzlement, conspiracy and misfeasance in office. She is held in preventive detention by judicial order in four of the cases.

She is also detained by order of the junta under a decree sanctioning persons blamed for irresponsibility in the discharge of official duties.

Because of this last sanction, Mrs. Peron has challenged the validity of all of the court cases, alleging double jeopardy. Her challenges are now before a court of appeal.

Moscow Accuses China Leader of 'Rough Attacks'

MOSCOW, Aug. 27 (AP) — The Soviet Union said today that Chinese Communist Party Chairman Hua Guofeng was using his current trip to Eastern Europe for "rough attacks against our country and its policy."

[Mr. Hua discussed the international situation with President Tito today at the Yugoslav leader's Brioni Island retreat in the Adriatic, Reuters reported. Boris, the Yugoslav party newspaper, rejected "unjust criticism" of the Hua visit by the Soviet press.]

In its weekly review of world news, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda called for vigilance against Peking's "tactics of smiles," that it said concealed "adventurist aims" being pursued on Mr. Hua's visits to Romania and Yugoslavia.

While "putting on the clothing of partisans of peace," Pravda said, Peking brought "crude pressure on Vietnam, played an instigating role in military provocations by Cambodia" and now "comes out directly against détente, preaches the inevitability of war, in effect joins forces with NATO and presses for modernization of [NATO forces]."

The paper quoted what it said was a Chinese proverb: "Peace on the face but spite in the soul."

Man's Struggle Against Marlin Ends With a Different Fish Tale

HONOLULU, Aug. 27 (UPI) — This is a tale of the one that did not get away. It died, apparently of a heart attack.

The Hawaiian epic of man against a creature of the deep involved Shaun Bodine, his sister, and her two small children.

They were trolling off Oahu when a giant marlin struck one of his 130-pound-test lines. Mr. Bodine battled it for 90 minutes, marveling at its size.

But the huge fish was unable to jump out of the water in the usual spectacular fashion of marlin. It just wallowed there, whipping up foam.

Finally, Mr. Bodine got it alongside his boat — but the leader snapped before the fish could be gaffed.

The marlin did not sink; the battle had been too much, and he died.

As it floated away slowly, Mr. Bodine started his engine to try to recover it. But a cable snapped on his steering system, and his boat drifted in the opposite direction.

Mr. Bodine radioed for help and another boat arrived 20 minutes later. After a lengthy search, its captain located the drifting marlin. He pulled it back to Mr. Bodine's boat, helped him tie the fish alongside, and towed the stricken boat back to Pokai Bay.

The 14-foot marlin weighed 1,008 pounds.

Kenyatta Moderation to Continue Kenya Promises Steady Course

By Thomas W. Lippman
NAIROBI, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Daniel Arap Moi, who took over as interim president of Kenya after the death of Jomo Kenyatta on Tuesday, has said that he and his colleagues in the government are "absolutely determined" to run the country in accordance with Mr. Kenyatta's domestic and international policies.

Kenya, Mr. Moi said, would continue to be a stabilizing force amid the turbulence of Africa, to seek good relations with all neighboring

countries and to pursue Mr. Kenyatta's moderate internal political system.

The interim president seemed relaxed and very much in command during a brief conversation Friday in his vice-presidential office, where he is still working. He declined to discuss details of his program or to go much beyond an official statement pledging that the country would "continue to uphold democratic institutions" and pursue the domestic and foreign policies, including "our policy of nonalign-

ment," that the late President Kenyatta set.

Mr. Moi said it had been agreed in Cabinet meetings he has been conducting since Mr. Kenyatta's death that no specifics of foreign or domestic policy would be decided until after the state funeral on Thursday.

What matters most, he said, is "to insure an orderly transition." He and his Cabinet, which includes powerful ministers whose support he needs to consolidate his position, "will be strict" in their efforts to insure that no individual or faction threatens the country's internal stability.

Zulu Chief Buthelezi Asks Nonviolence, Mass Action

By Caryle Murphy
ULUNDI, South Africa (UPI) — On the spot 99 years ago British troops finally subdued the KwaZulu nation by defeating their king, Cetshwayo, and killing more than 1,000 Zulu warriors in the battle of Ulundi.

Today, from this mountain redoubt about 50 miles from the Indian Ocean, King Cetshwayo's great-grandson, Gatscha Buthelezi, rules more than 5 million descendants of those defeated Zulus.

Chief Buthelezi, who was in Washington on a private visit earlier in August, is a chief on the rise — a subject of controversy, but a major force in black South African politics.

He is scorned by some blacks for holding the government-created post of chief minister of the KwaZulu "homeland." Others acclaim him as a fighter for their liberation and for the defeat of apartheid, the government's racial segregation policy.

Afrikaners, the whites of Dutch descent, say Chief Buthelezi proves that dissenters against government policy are tolerated. They also fear him as head of a people out-numbering the Afrikaners two-to-one.

Police Harassment

"Our greatest criticism is that he's protected from suffering and harassment," that other leaders endure, said a black minister. "Being exposed to police harassment and detention is a necessary criterion for being a credible black leader in South Africa."

Urban black leaders, many of whom were university friends of Mr. Buthelezi, have urged him to leave the KwaZulu position because he is giving apartheid legitimacy by being there.

"There is a point where compromise becomes indistinguishable from collaboration," an editorial on Chief Buthelezi said in a leftist African magazine.

Others are suspicious that he will accept the independence Pretoria has in mind if the white government makes enough land concessions.

Insults and Stones

Anti-Buthelezi feeling is strongest among the younger city dwellers. They displayed their sentiments at the funeral in February of Robert Sobukwe, president of the ANC, when they hurled insults and then stones at Chief Buthelezi, forcing him to leave the funeral.

It was an unprecedented way to treat a KwaZulu chief and Mr. Buthelezi, who is extremely sensitive to criticism, was stung. He called the teen-agers "thugs" and "hoodlums," and he still mentions the incident in speeches, blaming the black-consciousness movement for it.

Mr. Buthelezi describes his approach as "constituency politics." In 1974 he revived his Inkatha Yenkululeko Yesizwe, a long-dormant cultural organization, as a "Zulu national cultural liberation movement."

Today it has 150,000 paid members, which makes it the largest black political organization in South African history.

Work Stoppage

"A movement has to have structure, it has to have meeting places, it has to have agendas and above all it has to have loyal members constituted into a task force," Chief Buthelezi said. "To opt out of a structural framework is to opt out of the struggle for liberation."

Inkatha's aim, according to Chief Buthelezi, is to develop a "meaningful strategy," which he believes will be some kind of sustained mass action, such as a work stoppage. "A work stoppage is our major weapon, but it must be more than a few days," he has said.

Strikes have failed in the past "because half-baked plans have been presented to the people," he said. If action is to succeed, the people must be "politicized enough and prepared for the trauma of losing their jobs."

For now, though, Inkatha has no concrete plans for a work stoppage.

U.S. to Send Marshall

NAIROBI, Aug. 27 (UPI) — The United States sent the military expert who directed John F. Kennedy's funeral to Kenya yesterday and Britain flew in a two-ton car carrying that will bear the body of President Kenyatta at his state funeral on Thursday.

Justice Thurgood Marshall of the U.S. Supreme Court, who helped write Kenya's constitution, was named to head the U.S. delegation to the ceremony. The delegation includes President Carter's son Jeff, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King Jr., Rear Adm. Samuel Packard, commander of the U.S. Middle East naval task force, Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., and Mayor Richard D. Hatch of Gary, Ind.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is expected.

Paul Miller, director of ceremonies and special events for the U.S. Army in Washington, organized Mr. Kennedy's funeral in 1963. He is to help organize the Nairobi ceremonies.

Britain shipped a gun carriage and a load of blank artillery rounds for a military salute. The carriage, aimed to be the one used to carry the coffin of Sir Winston Churchill, was accompanied by a British military expert. Embalmers for Mr. Kenyatta's body were also flown from Britain.

16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.

(Another good reason to call home.)

(An international call is the next best thing to being there.)

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATRES - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

LIDO

NORMANDE 116 CHAMPS-ELYSEES
NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE
"Allez Lido"

20 H DINER DANSAISON
1/2 champagne, buffet suggestion
REVUE

22 H 30 CHAMP-REVUE
0 H 45 2^e SPECTACLE

210
140

designed by Dick PRICE

FETE ALCAZAR

REVUE ENTIEREMENT NOUVELLE

02 RUE MAZARINE 323 02 70, Paris

Brasserie Lorraine

with its flowery terraces
(Open until 2 a.m.)

The most pleasant and traditional restaurant of French cuisine in Paris

PLACE DES TERNES * PARIS 8^e * 227.80.04

[illegible]

AMSTERDAM-ROTTERDAM BANK N.V.

	Bld	Ask	Yld
Aug-31	1.27	7.11	7.28
Sep-7	1.41	6.93	7.28
Sep-14	1.25	6.93	7.28
Sep-19	7.19	6.81	6.95
Sep-21	6.94	6.62	6.94
Sep-28	6.93	6.62	6.94
Oct-5	7.09	6.67	6.91
Oct-12	7.13	6.81	6.96
Oct-19	7.19	6.81	6.96
Oct-19	7.15	6.89	6.96
Oct-26	7.18	6.94	7.11
Nov-2	7.19	6.94	7.11
Nov-9	7.25	7.13	7.26
Nov-14	7.30	7.18	7.29
Nov-16	7.25	7.13	7.29
Nov-23	7.25	7.13	7.29
Nov-30	7.27	7.19	7.43
Dec-7	7.28	7.29	7.48
Dec-14	7.30	7.29	7.48
Dec-14	7.29	7.17	7.47
Dec-21	7.27	7.16	7.47
Dec-28	7.17	7.07	7.47
Jan 4, 1979	7.20	7.07	7.26
Jan-9	7.43	7.31	7.46
Jan-11	7.27	7.13	7.46
Jan-16	7.23	7.07	7.46
Jan-23	7.23	7.27	7.46
Feb-1	7.43	7.34	7.49
Feb-8	7.43	7.34	7.49
Feb-8	7.43	7.37	7.51
Feb-15	7.43	7.34	7.50
Feb-22	7.43	7.34	7.50
Feb-6	7.51	7.43	7.50
Apr-3	7.60	7.50	7.54
Apr-10	7.60	7.48	7.54
May-29	7.22	7.04	8.71
Jun-26	7.24	7.08	7.71
Jul-24	7.27	7.17	7.71
Aug-21	7.16	7.17	8.21

	Sales	High	Low	Last	Chg
Chorus H	1,567,108	34	29%	34%	13%
Instrument Sys	1,732,300	14	14%	11%	0%
ReportInt'l A	7,997,000	115%	87%	115%	0%
Comput Inv	619,400	7%	1	6%	13%
Gold/NuStar	454,200	38	29%	31%	0%
Howe/Quik	402,600	38	25%	23%	0%
Armadio	285,280	69%	44%	69%	0%
NalecoCo	323,200	9%	5%	9%	0%
TecniAir	211,200	16%	12%	15%	0%
Brad Int'l	310,800	12%	9%	12%	0%

Volumes: shares
Year to Date: shares
Issues traded in Ltd
Advances: 527 / declines: 344 / unchanged: 2
New Highs: 333 / new lows: 3

Total volume 102,198 Open interest 1,531
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium purchase price.

1

a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

100

Euromarket

(Continued from Page 7)
International Airlines stock, which closed Thursday at 154, up 1%.

Frab Bank International has on offer \$25 million of eight-year floating-rate notes, carrying interest of 1/4 point above the London interbank offered rate with a minimum of 6 1/2 percent. European Investment Bank plans a \$100-million issue, due 1990.

EBI also intends to raise 75 million guilders (about \$34.3 million). The seven-year notes, carrying a 7 1/2 percent coupon, are expected to be priced at 99.5. Lead manager is Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank.

In the Deutsche mark sector, trading was generally more active and prices gained 1/4 to 1/2 point on the week. A 10-year issue was announced by the Commonwealth of Australia for 200 million DM, led by Deutsche Bank. It should "have no great problems," one trader said, noting a "somewhat weak" 6 percent coupon but adding that "Australia is a good name."

The price of a 150-million-DM, 10-year Eurobond of Den Norske Stats Ojeskaps AS (Statens) was fixed Friday at 99.5, with a 6 percent coupon. Deutsche Bank said the issue is guaranteed by the Norwegian government.

The strength of the Tokyo stock market, one dealer said, contributed to the attraction of Trio-Kenwood Corp.'s 40-million-DM, eight-year convertible issue, which was priced at par, bearing a 3.5 percent semi-annual coupon.

Similarly, Cassio Computer has on offer 40 million DM of unguaranteed convertible notes, due 1985. The notes will be convertible into Cassio shares starting November.

Credit national is negotiating a five-year, 100 million mark private placement, with 5.75 percent coupon and an indicated price of 99.5. Sources said Commerzbank AG is expected to be lead manager.

Elsewhere, Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, of Brazil, plans to offer for public subscription 75 million Swiss francs of 5 percent, 10-year bonds, Credit Suisse said.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended August 23 (U.S. Dollars)
International institutions, 8.86%
Industrials, long term, 8.73%
Industrials, medium term, 8.88%
Canadian dollars, medium term, 9.39%
French franc, long term, 10.03%
Unit of account long term, 7.75%
* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Market Turnover
Week Ended August 25, 1978 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)
Total 590.50
Eurodollar 423.10
Eurodollar 1,385.1
Eurodollar 1,090.6
Eurodollar 294.50

Academy	71	2%	2%
AmFilm 34	138	1%	1%
AmFilm 35	11	1%	1%
AmFilm 36	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 37	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 38	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 39	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 40	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 41	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 42	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 43	12	1%	1%
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AmFilm 96	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 97	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 98	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 99	12	1%	1%
AmFilm 100	12	1%	1%

NYSE Averages

Index	High	Low	Last	Change
Dow Jones	116.28	114.95	116.27	+0.42
Industrial	15.54	15.35	15.52	+0.17
Transport	13.19	12.91	13.15	+0.10
Utilities	13.56	13.21	13.21	+0.20
Stocks	105.58	103.91	104.90	+0.17

Bank Stock Quotations

Standard & Poor's				
Indusl.	116.28	114.95	116.27	+0.42
Transp.	15.54	15.30	15.42	-0.17
Util.	53.19	53.12	53.15	-0.10
Finance	13.06	12.91	12.91	-0.20

Caulkins Victorious Twice And Ties Butterfly Record

BERLIN, Aug. 27 — Tracy Caulkins raised her total of gold medals in five world records to four yesterday as U.S. swimmers captured three of five events at the world swimming championships.

Caulkins, 15, tied the world mark of 2 minutes, 9.87 seconds in winning the women's 200-meter butterfly. Later she helped the U.S. women's team establish a world mark of 3:43.43 in the 400-meter freestyle.

"If it had not been so cold, I probably could have broken the world record" in the butterfly, Caulkins said.

Misses the Record

Joe Bottom of the United States won the men's 100-meter butterfly in 54.30, just off the world record of 54.18 he set last year.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, increased its gold medal collection to six with victories by Vladimir Salnikov in the men's 1,500-meter freestyle and by Irina Kalinina in the women's platform diving. The Russians were still far behind the U.S. team in the 49-nation championships. U.S. swimmers have won 20 gold medals.

Salnikov set a European record in capturing the 1,500-meter men's freestyle, but was more than a second behind the world mark.

Caulkins, who previously set world records in the 200-meter and 400-meter medleys, outswam teammate Nancy Hogshead, who finished in 2:11.30, well ahead of Andrea Pollack, the queen of East Germany's swimmers and holder of the previous world record.

The U.S. victory in the women's 400-meter freestyle, the final event of the evening, meant the East Germans were still without a gold medal in the championships, which end tomorrow. The East Germans finished second in the relay in 3:47.37 and Canada took third in 3:49.59.

The freestyle relay was the only event the U.S. women won in the 1976 Montreal Olympics, which saw East Germany emerge as the leader in women's swimming.

Greg Jagenburg's second-place finish behind teammate Bottom gave the United States the top two places in the 100-meter men's butterfly. Jagenburg finished ahead of Peter Arvidsson of Sweden.

Bottom, like Caulkins, complained of the nighttime chill. "I knew that nobody could beat me today," he said. "That's why I wanted to break my own world record. If it had been a bit warmer, I would have beaten my record. But especially on the last 25 meters, I got very stiff."

Kalinina, who won the three-meter springboard event earlier in the championships, amassed 412.71 points with precision execution of her 12 platform dives. Finishing second with 364.09 points was Martina Jeschke of East Germany. Melissa Brierly of the United States captured the bronze with 364.74.

The U.S. water polo team defeated Romania, 2-1, in Group 2 competition. In other matches, Canada beat Mexico, 7-3, the Netherlands crushed Israel, 4-2, West Germany crushed Bulgaria, 15-5, Australia edged Cuba, 7-6, and Spain beat Greece, 9-5.

The United States successfully defended its title in the team event of synchronized swimming as eight women from California collected 99.2 points from today's routines. Added to the average of 83.1 they brought forward from the compulsory solo figures each competitor performed last week, this was enough for the gold medal. Japan finished second and Canada third.

Gone Are the Souls Who Time Men's Tries

By David Bodanis

BERLIN (UPI) — When Tracy Caulkins set her four world records at the world swimming championships in Berlin last week no judge's gun, but an individualized beeper, saw her off; no crouching official, but an electronic computer sent her times to waiting officials, television sets and scoreboard. All done in the whosh of a light beam, all done by advanced electronics — with a little help from Caulkins.

The story starts in an overburdened French railway yard in the 1920s. How in record the onslaught of freight cars and still have time for a civilized lunch? One Monsieur Debric had the solution: an open shutter camera with the film sliding past the aperture in time with the freight cars entering the yard. Such a camera will show everything a blur except the one thing M. Debric was interested in: railcars. The principle, if not the railcars, was taken over by a somewhat more graceful industry, and the first sports photo-finish was made at a U.S. horse-track in 1929.

Interpreting the photos proved surprisingly tricky. While officials debated the merits of defining nostril or upper-lip as heralding the arrival of the equine species, they always had the nagging feeling that the real winner was there to be picked out if they could just see faster. Like a clock. Like a clock automatically triggered by the start and finish of a race. The backyard boys at Bulova and Omega got busy and were soon successful; the game ever since has been to match the technology to the sport. In swimming the need was quite clear, and the match-up was well received.

In the Old Days

"Used to be there were great hassles between the judges," recounts Bill Lippman, of the International Amateur Swimming Federation. "We'd sit down at poolside and just take a little vote." No longer. Omega's new clocking system, which made its debut in Berlin last week, leaves only the stroke-evaluating judges in business during the race; its hundredth-of-a-second accuracy takes care of the rest.

The system used in Berlin is completely "hands-off." The clock readings are coded as an electron stream which, routed by computer, retransmits as numbers on scoreboard and television screen with no possibly tired, definitely hurried clerk doing the transcription. As one CBS technician remembers: "Just try making no mistakes copying hundreds of 5-digit numbers with a Howard Cossell type yelling 'faster, faster' at your back."

Mechanical diligence can, as the name implies, be readily mechanized; but another human limitation is less easily outstepped. Skimmers have only a few seconds to start their run, and the clock starts when they do. But since the clock for swimmers starts when the beeper goes off, a swimmer who remains on the block a fraction of a second too long can swim 100 meters of water at a world-record time that will never be noticed. To purists this is insufferable.

The Love of Competition

Now self-determined swimmers start would yield more "pure" times, true; but they would also destroy swimming as a competitive sport. And it's neck-and-neck competition that so often arouses two swimmers to leave world records flailing several meters back.

The accuracy of the Berlin pool raises a problem other sports will soon be facing: clocks are one step ahead of even the best facilities in which they are used. The championship pool was rebuilt with thoroughness last year — even the 1-centimeter thickness of the touchboards was taken into account. But although the architect can justly call this "the most accurate pool ever," Lane 4 is some 3 millimeters longer than Lane 3. This means that if Caulkins had started the 200-meter butterfly Saturday night in Lane 3 instead of Lane 4, she would have broken the world record by a good three hundredths of a second instead of just tying it. Until such slippage is calibrated away, any improvement in the clocking accuracy will be wasted.

A Change of Tactics

These measurement developments have had their rebound effects on swimming itself. The U.S. team coach, George Haines, observed: "In the early days swimmers would sometimes fake their finishes, making a splash at the wall and that sort of thing. But the touch-pads that stop the clock today won't be set off by such a wave, so there's no more needless splashing, no tossing of a handful of water towards the wall at the finish. On the positive side we are seeing a bit more rolling to the side, especially in the freestyle, as the swimmers stretch out in hit that touch-pad at water level first."

The face of the game is changing. Not much longer will sports minded judges crouch by the finish line, cradled stopwatch in hand — they're changing into computer specialists leaning over wiring circuits, attentive to cheaters.

But since people are still involved unpredictability is just displaced, not vanquished: "It was my first big assignment," recalls Pierre Toin, now sports director of Omega Timing, "the swimming trials at Mexico City in '66, and we were using a new starting gun that plugged in to start the timing clocks. Well the starter must have come straight from the ranch: Once the swimmers were on the blocks ready to go he dropped the booked-up starting gun, reached under his jacket, pulled out an ivory-handled real pistol, and blasted a hole in the ceiling with it. Naturally the swimmers took off, but not our electronic clocks."

Orantes Eliminates Fibak

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 27 (AP) — Defending champion Manuel Orantes advanced to the semifinals of the U.S. Pro Tennis championship yesterday, eliminating Wojtek Fibak, as the quarterfinal round ended on a sour note.

In the last quarterfinal action, third-seed Corrado Barruzzotti won a colorful decision as seventh-seed Fibak quit with an alleged "injury" in the second set.

Barruzzotti and Higuera took to court in a boring baseline-to-line game with the softest of rallies. Neither would go to net. The crowd looked bored and the referee looked bored. The first set lasted 1 hour, 38 minutes before Barruzzotti won, 7-6, by taking the tiebreaker, 7-4, on all his disputed by Higuera.

The fans became even more restless as the umpire asked several times, at the request of the players, if talking kept in a minimum. Barruzzotti was the victor and all his complaints brought more boos and his.

The first set lasted 1 hour, 38 minutes before Barruzzotti won, 7-6, by taking the tiebreaker, 7-4, on all his disputed by Higuera.

Going Through Motions

Referee Frank Hammond had to look to the officials' booth to get Higuera back on the court for the second set. Higuera donned re-

NCAA Nullifies Basketball Mark At Minnesota

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 27 (AP) — The 1976-77 Minnesota Gopher basketball team has been stripped of its 24-3 record because the school allowed three players to compete in defiance of an order by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The university said it was informed of the decision yesterday by the NCAA Council. The official record of the 1976-77 team will be 0-27. The Gophers finished second to Michigan in the Big Ten that year with a 15-3 mark.

The university said the NCAA Council voted out in apply sanctions against the three players, Mychal Thompson, David Winney and Phil Saunders, who competed that season while a U.S. district court injunction was in effect.

The NCAA had ordered the university to declare the three players ineligible but the issue was taken in court. An appeals court later overturned the district court injunction.

Transactions

FOOTBALL

Washed Football League

LOS ANGELES RAIDERS — Wounded Rafael Seaton, place kicker, and Col Peterson, linebacker. Released Gus Cawley, offensive tackle, and Dave Warren, linebacker.

BALTIMORE COLTS — Cut Howard Stevens, line backer; Wayne Heston, defensive tackle, and Orrin Olsen, center. Placed Frank Rucker, defensive back, and Monte Armstrong, running back, on the injured reserve list. Declared Tommie Smith, offensive tackle, ineligible to perform.

CLEVELAND BROWNS — Cut Mark Johnson, linebacker, and Robert Woods, wide receiver.

DETROIT LIONS — Signed Mike Burton, running back. Released Todd Armstrong, offensive lineman.

OAKLAND RAIDERS — Wounded Joe Conner, wide receiver; Mark Thompson, tight end; Mark Nichols, linebacker, and Keith Unsworth and Tom Davis, offensive linemen. Placed John Vello, offensive tackle, and Rick Martin, wide receiver, on the injured reserve list. Declared Vernon Baker, tight end, and physically unable to perform.

ADENAU, West Germany, Aug. 27 (AP) — Gerrie Kneemann of the Netherlands edged the defending champion, Francesco Moser of Italy, at the finish line here today to win the professional men's world cycle championship road race title.

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CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE					WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct	Team	W	L	T	Pct
Ottawa	5	1	0	.833	Edmonton	5	1	0	.833
Montreal	4	2	0	.667	Calgary	3	2	1	.600
Hamilton	3	3	0	.500	Winnipeg	2	4	0	.333
					San Diego	2	4	0	.333
					Los Angeles	1	5	0	.167

Andretti Captures Dutch Race As Peterson Remains Behind

From Wire Dispatches

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, Aug. 27 — Mario Andretti led from start to finish today to win the Dutch Formula 1 Grand Prix and give the JPS-Lotus team its fourth 1-2 sweep of the season.

Andretti's teammate Ronnie Peterson, deliberately held back to finish second about two car-lengths behind and thus virtually guarantee the world championship drivers' title for Andretti. Peterson is the only driver who can overtake Andretti in the standings with three races to go.

"I'm just thrilled," Andretti said after the race when asked about Peterson's team discipline in not overtaking Andretti when his car developed engine trouble. "Ronnie was there as a buffer for me."

"It felt like the longest race of my life," Andretti said. He covered the 316.9 kilometers in one hour 41.04 minutes at an average speed of 188.17 kilometers an hour, or 116.923 miles an hour.

He revealed that the rear part of his exhaust fell off 12 laps from the finish but he said that the incident failed to slow him down.

"The only thing I was worried about was fire," Andretti said.

Reutenmann, who had held fourth spot for the first half of the race until problems forced his Ferrari to slip down the field, finished seventh.

In a technical development, the International Automobile Federation today confirmed a ban on fans mounted on the backs of the Brabham-Alfas in provide better road holding.

In a statement issued here, the FIA's sporting commission said the ban was in line with a desire to limit technical devices that increase speed. The federation said the speed of Formula One cars was now reaching a "critical level."

The fans were first used by the Brabham-Alfa team at the Swedish Grand Prix in June and were immediately objected to by the federation as well as by some racing teams.

The federation also decided to ban from Jan. 1, 1979 so-called "skirts," rubber flaps fitted to cars to close the gap between the bottom of the car and the road.

The devices create a down force to increase cornering speeds. The drivers association said it intended to contest this ruling.

John Watson in a Brabham held off Emerson Fittipaldi in a Cooper to take fourth place here today while Gilles Villeneuve overtook his Ferrari teammate, Carlos Reutenmann, in the closing stages to grab sixth spot.

Griese, Jones Hurt in NFL Exhibitions

MIAMI, Aug. 27 (AP) — Bob Griese, the Miami Dolphins quarterback, was injured in Friday night's exhibition football game with Tampa Bay and will be sidelined for at least three weeks, coach Don Shula said yesterday.

Another star National Football League quarterback, Bart Jones of the Baltimore Colts, was also hurt in a weekend exhibition and is out of action indefinitely.

Griese tore a ligament in his left knee when he was tackled by Buccaneers linebacker Cecil Johnson after completing a 12-yard pass to Daniel Harris midway through the third period. With Don Strock filling in for the injured Griese, the Dolphins went on to win, 24-20.

Shula said Griese's knee will be in a cast for at least three weeks, after which it will be decided whether he will be able to play or will have to undergo surgery.

Season Opens Soon

The loss of Griese just a week before the Dolphins open their regular season against the New York Jets at New York means Strock will start at quarterback. Shula said second-round draft choice Guy Benjamin will be the backup.

In the game with Tampa Bay, the final exhibition for both teams, Griese was 10 for 16 for 144 yards, with touchdown passes of 66 yards to Nat Moore in the first quarter, 7 yards to Harris in the second, and 23 yards to Gary Davis in the third.

Doug Williams, the Bulls' No. 1 draft pick, took over for injured starter Gary Huff early in the second quarter, and completed 16 of 34 passes for 216 yards and three interceptions.

At Pontiac, Mich., Jones was removed from yesterday's game against the Detroit Lions with an incomplete separation of his right shoulder. Colts officials said the injury to Jones's throwing arm would not require surgery, but they could not predict how long it would keep the quarterback out of action.

He was tackled during the first quarter and taken to the dressing room for X-rays. Jones later appeared on the sidelines midway through the second period with his arm in a sling and an ice bag over his right shoulder. He led the NFL last year with 224 pass completions.

The Colts won the exhibition, 13-7, as fullback Don Hardeman scored on a five-yard run with 1:34 remaining.

Hardeman's burst came six plays after the Colts blocked an attempted 44-yard field goal by Dennis Ricard. The Colts and Lions scrambled after the bouncing ball until it went out of bounds at the Detroit 33.

In other weekend exhibition games:

Chargers 17, Giants 6

At East Rutherford, N.J., James Harris's 20-yard touchdown pass to Johnny Rodgers and Mike Fuller's 11-yard scoring run on a fake field goal propelled San Diego to a 17-6 victory over the New York Giants.

At Houston, quarterback Archie Manning hit tight end Henry Childs with two touchdown passes and New Orleans' defense stopped two fourth-quarter Houston scoring thrusts en route to a 17-3 victory.

Stonach hit Drew Pearson for 20-yard TD pass with 2:46 remaining, and then found Tony Hill in the end zone for a 15-yard scoring pass with 31 seconds left.

At Philadelphia, Jim Betterson ran for a pair of short-yardage touchdowns after pass interceptions as Philadelphia defeated the New York Jets, 14-0.

After a scoreless first half, the Eagles took the lead on Betterson's one-yard sweep in the third period, and scored again in the final quarter on a three-yard drive by the 210-pound running back.

At Washington, Fred Steinfon kicked a 20-yard field goal in the fourth quarter and Bobby Bean scored on a five-yard run, lifting Atlanta to a 10-7 come-from-behind victory over Washington.

The Redskins scored first early in the third quarter when veteran Billy Kilmer, fighting to remain the Washington starter at quarterback, entered the game and hit Danny Buggs with a 68-yard touchdown pass.

At Birmingham, Minn., Rick Danmeier kicked a 43-yard field goal with three seconds remaining to rally Minnesota to a 30-27 victory over Buffalo.

Errors Aid Victory Mariners Routed By Orioles, 9-2

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27 (AP) — The Baltimore Orioles — aided by two Seattle errors, a wild pitch and a bad-blop double by Rick Dauer — scored five runs in the first two innings and beat the Mariners, 9-2, last night behind the pitching of Mike Flanagan.

Flanagan, 17-11, extended the streak of scoreless innings by Baltimore pitchers to 25 before Tom Paciorek doubled home a Seattle run in the sixth. Flanagan was replaced by Joe Kerrigan in the eighth after giving up the other Mariners run.

Jim Colborn was the victim of poor support in the first when second baseman Julio Cruz missed Larry Harlow's grounder and right fielder Leon Roberts bobbled Pat Kelly's single.

Harlow scored on a wild pitch by Colborn. Kelly tallied on a check-swing grounder by Doug DeCinces.

In the second, Rick Dempsey singled and scored when Dauer's single went for a double after taking a hop past center-fielder Rupert Jones.

At New York, Craig Nettles' eighth-inning homer, a drive to the upper deck in right field, gave New York a 5-4 victory over Oakland and handed the A's their 13th loss in 14 games. Nettles unloaded his 21st homer of the year off Bob Lacey, 8-8.

At Toronto, Dave McKay led off the 10th inning with his fifth homer of the year in give Toronto a 4-3 victory over Minnesota behind the pitching of Jesse Jefferson and rookie reliever Victor Cruz.

Rangers 8, Royals 4

At Arlington, Texas, Kurt Bevacqua blasted a two-run homer and Toby Harrah added a pair of doubles as Texas beat Kansas City, 8-4. Dock Ellis, 9-5, made his second start since July 18. He had relief help from Len Barker.

White Sox 8, Indians 7

At Chicago, Mike Squires and Don Kessinger hit two-run doubles to help Chicago survive a five-run Cleveland ninth and beat the Indians, 8-7. Squires' double keyed a four-run third inning against David Clyde, 5-9, and Kessinger doubled in two more runs with two out in the fourth inning to help Steve Stone, 10-10.

Red Sox 7, Angels 1

At Boston, Jim Rice hit his 33rd home run and Jim Wright, making his debut as a starting pitcher, threw a five-hitter as Boston beat California, 7-1. Wright, who spent nine seasons in the minor leagues, was elevated to the starting rotation last week. Wright got six runs to the first two innings from the Boston offense.

Brewers 9, Tigers 5

At Detroit, Buck Martinez walked with the bases loaded and drove in two other runs with singles while reliever Bob McClure choked a seventh-inning rally to help Milwaukee score a 9-5 victory over Detroit. McClure came in with the score 6-5 after Ron LeFlore tripled in Alan Trammell with one out in the seventh. McClure got successive groundouts to keep Milwaukee ahead and held the Tigers hitless.

Phillies 3, Dodgers 1

To the National League, at Los Angeles, Bob Boone doubled home two runs and Randy Lerch pitched a four-hitter as Philadelphia defeated the Los Angeles, 3-1, and cut the Dodgers' National League West lead to one game over San Francisco. The victory, Philadelphia's first over Los Angeles in eight games this season, kept the Phillies 2½ games in front of Chicago in the NL East.

Giants 4, Expos 1

At San Francisco, Heity Cruz doubled, homered, knocked in two runs and scored twice to power San Francisco to a 4-1 victory over Montreal. Jim Barr scattered six hits while pitching the Giants to their fourth victory in five games.

Cubs 8, Reds 6

At Cincinnati, Bobby Murcer hit a bases-loaded single and scored when Cincinnati center-fielder Cesar Geronimo let the ball get past him, opening the way for a six-run inning, as Chicago beat the Reds, 8-6.

Astros 7, Pirates 2

At Houston, Bruce Bouchy's two-run double capped a five-run Houston first inning and J.R. Richard hurled a six-hitter for his 14th victory as Houston trounced Pittsburgh, 7-2. Richard, 14-11, struck out eight to run his major league-leading total to 244.

Representing the Pin-Kuang Little League, jumped out to a 3-0 lead in the first inning on two walks, two singles and a passed ball.

Danville, representing the San Ramon Little League, scored its only run with two outs in the bottom of the first when Pan walked three batters and right fielder Mike Myers brought home losing pitcher Erik Johnson with a single.

Pan settled down, however, allowing only four more hits and four walks.

The tournament brought together boys up to the age of 12.

Federal Court Makes Umpires Curtail Strike

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP) — With varying degrees of difficulty, most of the major league umpires returned to work yesterday after their one-day strike was cut short by a federal court injunction.

In Atlanta, however, when none of the regular umpires made it to the stadium for the game between the Braves and St. Louis Cardinals, Friday's fill-in took over again.

The strike officially ended when three members of Bill Kunkel's four-man crew showed up in Toronto to work the Blue Jays' game with Minnesota. Kunkel's crew was the first to walk out Friday, refusing to work the only day game in the majors in a dispute over improvements the umpires are seeking in their current contract.

All major league games were played as scheduled, with fill-in umpires.

The regular umpires went back to work when their association decided to honor an injunction against the strike secured in Federal Court in Philadelphia last Friday by Jim Garner, counsel for the American League.

The order was signed by Judge Joseph McGlynn, Jr., who set a hearing for Wednesday morning.

The umpires are seeking various changes in the contract — which was signed in March, 1977 — including paid-in-season vacations, improved job security, cost of living increases and higher disability benefits.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE				
Team	W	L	Pct.	GB	Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	10	4	.706	—	Philadelphia	47	39	.547	—
New York	12	24	.333	14	Chicago	45	42	.519	2½
Milwaukee	12	22	.353	16	Pittsburgh	42	46	.478	4½
Detroit	11	27	.294	19	Montreal	40	48	.455	8
Baltimore	11	28	.286	20	St. Louis	36	52	.409	12½
Cleveland	10	29	.256	21	San Diego	35	53	.398	13½
Toronto	10	29	.256	22	Los Angeles	34	54	.386	14½

Friday's Games

St. Louis 11, Atlanta 10

Chicago 5, Cincinnati 2

Houston 7, Pittsburgh 5

New York 5, San Diego 1

Los Angeles 5, Philadelphia 5

Montreal 5, San Francisco 5

Seattle 5, Cincinnati 5

Houston 7, Pittsburgh 5

Chicago 8, Cincinnati 4

San Francisco 4, Montreal 1

St. Louis 5, Atlanta 4

Philadelphia 3, Los Angeles 1

San Diego 2, New York 1

